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INTERESTING FROM UTAH.

OUR CAMP FLOYD CORRESPONDENCE.

Movements of Troops and Supply Trains—The Fort at Salt... —Preparations for the Winter, &c.

CAMP FLOYD, U. T., Friday, Sept. 3, 1858.

Since my last letter, nothing save the arrival of recruits and supply trains has transpired to relieve the monotony of camp life, with little or nothing to do.

Major EMERSON arrived about a fortnight since, with several hundred recruits for the Fifth Infantry. The regiment, which was a mere skeleton hitherto, on account of the large number of discharges on expiration of enlistment, is now comparatively full, averaging more than sixty men per company. The new recruits are drilled daily, and the regiment will soon be in a high state of efficiency. Major EMERSON commands; the colonel, Col. LOOMIS, having been until recently on duty in Florida; and the lieutenant-colonel, Col. W[illegible], having recently left on leave of absence.

Capt. ANDERSON, of the Second Dragoons, arrived on the 29th ult., with a few recruits for his regiment. His little party was all that remained of the Second Column of the reinforcements for the Utah Army after reaching Fort Laramie and leaving the garrison for that post. He brings some few horses, but they are in no better condition than those that have been grazing among the hills and cañons bordering upon Cedar Valley.

Some seven or eight of the supply-train have arrived, and all of them are on this side of Fort Laramie. The appearance of the [illegible] wending its dusty way up the Valley, was hailed by the soldiers with many enthusiastic shouts, such as "Hurrah fellows, don't you see the grub coming;" "We'll have lots of bacon now;" "Hurrah for the bull team;" "I hope we won't have to eat those poor bulls again this Winter." And many a joke passed round as they recalled the exposure, scanty fare and hard work of last Winter.

When I last wrote, the camp was constantly enveloped in a dense cloud of dust, but since then a shower passing along the lofty hills above us deigned to pay us a visit, and gave the loose soil a thorough sprinkling, much to our relief. The great pest of one's daily life now is the host of the common house-fly. I have seen them in country-kitchens in numbers that the good housewife was pleased to call "thick," but never so thick as in the tents of Camp Floyd. The soldiers and officers alike find that early rising is no inconvenience, as this little creature commences his torments immediately after daylight. Writing or napping during the day is out of the question, and great patience must be exercised in attempting to read. I am told, that great as this inconvenience is up here, down in the Dragoon and Artillery Camps, where they have their horses tied up at night, it is much greater; but they must submit to all the disadvantages of belonging "to the horse."

In fact, a moderate annoyance from being attached to horse corps inflicted upon them causes us some little satisfaction, as many a weary mile have we plodded on foot, envying them a comfortable seat on a saddle or on horseback.

Owing to the inability of the Quartermaster's Department to obtain the requisite amount of forage, the horses will be herded among the different valleys again this Winter, and no one looks forward to the duty of guarding the herds with any degree of pleasure. A wandering life among these mountains, with a tent for protection against the storms of Winter, is by no means an agreeable one to contemplate; besides, great vigilance will be necessary, on account of the Indians, who are in the habit of penetrating among the settlements and driving off stock in considerable numbers.

One squadron of dragoons will be kept up, in order to be ready for any emergency which may arise. Stables will be erected for them, and the horses must eat wheat, barley and oats, mixed, at $1 50 per bushel.

The Indians fired upon a party of Saints, who were cutting hay in Rush Valley, a fortnight since, and Lieutenant TYLER, with one hundred mounted men, was dispatched to the valley of Sevier River to find their camp, and bring in the Chiefs for a talk; but after a trip of eight days he returned, without having found any sign.

Judges ECKLES and SINCLAIR, accompanied by several friends, and escorted by Captain SMITH's squadron of Dragoons, left on an official visit to Fillmore, the capital, on the 13th ult., their object being to make the necessary arrangements for opening the Courts. There seems but little prospect for lawyers in this country, except it be in cases which arise between Gentile and Saint, or between Gentiles alone, as in all their business matters the Mormons refer their disputes and differences to the Bishop, and if beyond his power to decide, to the Council of the Church. There are many cases of damages which the Gentiles, merchants and others would wish to prosecute, but they consider it ridiculous to submit them to a Mormon jury, with the expectation of recovering anything. The Mormon objection to a jury composed of wagon-masters and teamsters, and the desire to be tried by their "peers," which has been so strongly set forth in some official communications, causes those who have made some acquaintance with this people, some merriment. The wagon-masters of this Army are, as a general thing, far superior to the majority of the Saints, both in intelligence and integrity, and certainly, as a class, far above those usually found in the jury-box in the States; besides, there are many Gentile merchants who would most undoubtedly deem it an insult to be called their "peers."

We have now daily communication with the city by a stage line, of which a Mr. WILLIAMS, an apostate, is the proprietor and manager. They make the trip each way in about seven hours. The mail continues to make its time, arriving on Saturday morning each week, and occasionally on Friday; but how near they will approach to the contract time when snow falls in the cañons, remains to be seen.

The whole command is now busily occupied in hauling timber for the Cantonment, to which we will soon move. The present plan is to erect adobe buildings and cover them with boards with two inches of earth on the top. It is optional with the men whether they build these houses themselves, the adobes and lumber being furnished, or whether they will take the Sibley tent, raised upon a wall some three or four feet high. The majority elect the house—in fact there are no companies which were at Camp Scott last Winter desirous of trying a life in tents over again. By the present arrangement each officer will be allowed one room fifteen feet square. Though this is a rather limited accommodation, yet I think it will be found quite as much as their present limited allowance of furniture will equip.

Captain SIMPSON, of the Topographical Engineers, left some days since with an escort of an officer and twenty mounted men, to make a reconnoissance in the direction of Fort Bridger, through the Provo Cañon; the object being to ascertain whether a shorter route may not be found than the present one through Echo and Emigration Cañons.

The Sixth Infantry were to have left Fort Bridger for Oregon, on the 29th ult. It will be remembered that they came over the road surveyed by Lieutenant BRYAN, which they pronounce favorably upon as far as Bridger's Pass, but thence to Fort Bridger the route is only adapted to small parties, on account of the scarcity of the water and grass. Nevertheless, two companies of the Fourth Artillery have been ordered to the Cheyenne Pass, with instructions to build a post.

We now have every prospect of an abundant supply of subsistence stores the ensuing Winter. The restriction upon the ration was removed for the first time since last Fall, on the 1st inst. We have been abundantly supplied with the vegetables of the season by the Saints, but at enormously high prices. A soldier with money reminds one of a little boy with a cent—he is not satisfied until he spends it. Attempts have been made by the Provost Marshal of the camp, to regulate the prices, and he has in many instances, where they have refused to lower them, ordered the parties out of the camp, but they went into the cedars and there disposed of all their notions at their own prices, as we learned after they had left. Numbers of the Mormons are now seeking employment from the Government, having caught a glimpse of the coin which is beginning to circulate among them. Men who have fine farms, and can spare a month from the farm labor, seek employment in any capacity for that length of time in order to obtain the wherewith to purchase Winter clothing for themselves and families.

The sutlers' trains have mostly now arrived in the city, and they are erecting large, commodious stores at the site of the new camp. The most of them have extensive assortments of goods, both such as are adapted to the trade in the city as well as such articles in demand among the soldiers. Their prices are very high, owing to the immense cost of transportation from the States—some of them having paid as much as twenty-five cents per pound freight.

As to fruits, there are but few varieties grown in the Territory, and those mostly in the gardens of the Prophet and the First Presidency. A man was seen traversing the camp some days since with a small cart of apples, small and sour, for which he demanded the moderate sum of one dollar per dozen.

An expedition, consisting of a squadron of dragoons and a company of infantry, are to leave this morning for Humboldt River, whence reports have been received that four men, supposed to be deserters from the army, had been killed, and that the mail from California had been robbed. The full particulars of the outrage have not transpired. The detachment will be commanded by Capt. HAWES, of the 2d Dragoons. Q.

OUR SALT LAKE CITY CORRESPONDENCE.

Interruption of the Overland Mail Communication by the Indians—Troops Ordered to Protect the Mails—Street Fights in Salt Lake City—Governor Cumming Pic-Nicing with the Saints, &c.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Saturday, Sept. 4, 1858.

We regret exceedingly to learn that our present great, central, overland mail communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific, through this city, has been interrupted by the Indians.

Last Saturday the conductor of the California mail, due on that day, arrived in this city without his mail. It appears that on or about the 2[illegible] of last month, as the mail party—consisting of but two men—were camping for the night at the last crossing of the Humboldt River, a large band of Indians suddenly came upon them and took possession of everything which they had, mules, harness, provisions and, more important than all, the mail. The men escaped with their lives by hiding, at the first approach of the Indians, in the brush along the river, and remaining concealed until their departure. They then made their way on foot to the next station, where they procured animals and came on as rapidly as possible to this city.

Immediately upon the receipt of this information Dr. FORNEY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, made a requisition, through Gov. CUMMING, upon Gen. JOHNSTON for a body of troops to be sent down as soon as possible to the Humboldt River, to protect the mails and emigration from these hostile Indians. In consequence of which Gen. JOHNSTON, with commendable promptness, has ordered two companies of Dragoons and two of Infantry to start immediately for that portion of the route to California. Companies C and H, of the Second Dragoons, in command of Capt. HAWS, and a company from both the Tenth and Fifth Regiments of Infantry will leave the Camp to-day on this duty.

It is believed that the Indians who attacked the mail were a band of the Oregon Indians who have come down and united with the "Digger" snakes on the Humboldt for the express purpose of robbing and murdering this year's emigration to California and Oregon.

Superintendent FORNEY will start during the coming week to overtake the troops and visit the tribes along the Humboldt, and discover their feelings and intentions. We hope soon to hear of a definite settlement of accounts with these Indians, who have committed so many depredations and shocking murders for several seasons past upon the overland emigration.

We are informed that Superintendent FORNEY, upon his arrival here, sent out to these same Indians a quantity of presents as a token of his good will towards them, among which there was sent, very inconsiderately, a considerable amount of powder and lead.

It is to be regretted that it was deemed more prudent under the existing circumstances to send the 6th Infantry to the seat of war in Oregon by way of San Francisco instead of directly overland by the regular Oregon trail, not only in consequence of the greater length of the adopted route, but in consequence of the opportunity thus lost of attacking the Indians in their rear and surrounding them.

As it is, the Indians now so hostile in Oregon Territory have but little to fear from the troops, for, coming as they do all from the coast, they have only to watch them and fight them on that side, and if in the conflict they find themselves beaten and disabled, the way is perfectly open to retreat across the mountains into the buffalo country, where they can recruit their horses, obtain fresh supplies of provisions, and prepare to renew their attacks upon the whites at the first opportunity. The only way to cope successfully with these Indians is to cut off their hope of retreating to recruit, and thus finally conquer them, if not by force of arms alone, by famine and fatigue; for, these Indians depending mainly upon the buffalo for their support, they feel perfectly independent and fearless of consequences, as long as they can obtain a full supply of it.

Our city has lately been the scene of an unusual number of street fights. In one of these encounters GEORGE GRANT, brother of the late JEDEDIAH GRANT who was BRIGHAM's second Counsellor and the Third President of the Church, received a black eye, and has since been fined $100, and bound over in the sum of $1,000 to keep the peace for one year.

On the 1st inst., a negro and a mulatto in the employ of Marshal DOTSON—named FRANK POSEY and ROBERT TAYLOR—got into a quarrel, which resulted in the death of the former. POSEY having stabbed TAYLOR in the forehead, he immediately shot POSEY with a revolver, killing him instantly. Upon examination before the Justice of the Peace, TAYLOR was acquitted on the ground of justifiable homicide.

On Tuesday night last, the large two-story house of Mr. NESBITT was burned to the ground. The fire originated accidentally. Fires are of such rare occurrence here that when one does break out it forms quite an event. The houses here being all built separately and surrounded by gardens, (except on the principal business street,) there is no danger of the spread of a fire, and consequently we have no Fire Department in this city.

Governor CUMMING and lady lately visited Cottonwood Cañon—the spot on which BRIGHAM and his confederates declared their Independence—in company with BRIGHAM YOUNG and family, and a select company of the "Saints." The party were absent some four days on this "pic-nic," and the time was pleasantly spent in dancing, singing, speaking, &c.

The United States Judges ECKLES and SINCLAIR and Secretary HARTNETT are still absent on their trip to Fillmore, where they went to appoint the times for holding the United States Courts in this Territory. They are accompanied by an escort of two companies of dragoons.

Before leaving this city, Secretary HARTNETT refused to give commissions to the members elect of the Legislature from this County in consequence of the illegal proceedings during the late election. This will render a new election necessary.

Col. LANDER, Superintendent of the Fort Kearney South Pass and Honey Lake wagon road, spent a few days in this city during the past week. He has succeeded during the Summer in constructing an excellent wagon road from the South Pass along the base of the Wind River Mountains, intersecting the old road again on Bear River. This new cut-off, besides being much shorter than the old road, is preferable in consequence of the more abundant and frequent supplies of water, wood and grass. It is probable that Col. LANDER will return with his party to the States this Fall, instead of attempting to Winter in the mountains.

Chief Justice ECKLES will return to the States about the 1st of next month, he having obtained leave of absence for three months, to enable him to visit his family in Indiana.

We noticed whilst out riding in this valley, recently, a phenomenon, which, we were informed, is very common in this country—namely: spouts, or columns of dust, rising from the ground as far up as the eye can reach. The one we saw was formed by a whirlwind, which gradually caused it to rise until its summit disappeared among the clouds. It appeared to be about the size, in circumference, of an ordinary hogshead, and did not vary in diameter. About midway there was a long, graceful curve in this slender pillar, which seemed to connect the heavens and the earth. It maintained its position about five minutes, and then rapidly disappeared. These dust spouts are formed in the same manner as the water-spouts upon the ocean, although the dust, from its light character, rises more readily and to a greater height.

We know not whether history gives the reason why the crooks or staffs of the shepherds, in the ancient classical periods, were bent or crooked at the ends but perhaps the shepherd-boys of Utah will furnish us with the reason. We met, a few days since, two little boys herding their flocks of sheep, each holding in his hand a perfect crook. It was the stalk of a sunflower, stripped of its leaves and bent over by the weight of the flower, which still remained, until it resembled perfectly the representations which we have of the classical shepherd's crook.

The sunflower grows like a weed throughout these valleys, and becomes a perfect nuisance to the farmer.

The Indians are now busy picking the seeds of these wild flowers, which they esteem as an excellent article of food. A. B. C.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 2.

The Salt Lake mail reached St. Joseph on the 25th ult., 21 days out. The Mormons were quiet and orderly at the time of departure. A violent snow storm was encountered by the train west of Laramie. The Indians on the route were quiet. The weekly Santa Fé mail left Independence on the 20th ult. H. A. SMITH, Receiver of Public Moneys, and Mr. RUSSELL, were among the passengers.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Magnetic Telegraph Company's Offices—No. 43 Wall-street and Astor House.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Site for the New-York Post-Office not yet Fixed Upon—The Paraguay Expedition—Boundary between Texas and the Indian Territory, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 3.

The Postmaster-General denies that he has fixed upon a spot for the New-York Post-Office. He says that he could decide between the propositions before him in five minutes, but that it is by no means certain that he will accept of either. The proposition to build in conjunction with the City on the upper part of the Park would have been favorably considered, had not the corporation contended for the disbursement of the money. Postmaster-General BROWN designs holding the purse-strings himself. His judgment favors the square west of Broadway and near Canal-street, in the neighborhood of the Collins steamer wharves, but he says the popular objection is, "it is not the centre." He left New-York deeply impressed with the idea that your people, in all the transactions of life, aimed for the "centre."

Judge BOWLIN's instructions are now in the hands of the President for his revision. Otherwise everything is ready for the Paraguay Expedition to move.

It is seriously apprehended by the Government here that the running of the boundary line between Texas and the Indian Territory will lead to hostilities. These Indians have no idea that they are hemmed in on the West, and they will resist any attempt to draw a line in their rear. It is believed that the Federal Government will have to purchase another slice of Texas territory for Indian purposes. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 2.

During September, 970 warrants were issued from the Pension-Office, to satisfy which 148,000 acres of land were necessary.

Mr. A. O. DAYTON, Fourth Auditor in the Treasury Department, intelligence of whose death in Philadelphia was, this morning, received, had been in office about 25 years.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 3.

Mr. SAMUEL SAMUELS, of Brooklyn, N. Y., recently obtained a patent for "certain new and useful improvements in the laying of submarine telegraph cables." What he claims is, passing the cable from the ship or vessel through the bottom thereof, at or near the point by him specified. He also claims the employment, to conduct the cable to the bottom of the vessel, and to exclude the water from the opening in the bottom where the cable leaves it, of a tube, the whole or the lower part of which has a downward inclination toward the stern of the vessel, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

OWEN G. WARREN, of New-York, has also received a patent for a similar purpose. His plan for laying the cable is to wind it on a reel immersed in the water, nearly to the surface, and tow it across the Ocean. To this end he would make the cable only so much more than the specific gravity of the water as would be requisite to sink it with the necessary rapidity.

Laying of the Corner-stone of Minot's Ledge Light-house.

BOSTON, Sunday, Oct. 3.

Yesterday, in response to an announcement, from Lieutenant ALEXANDER, United States Engineer, that the foundation of the new Light-house on Minot's Ledge was ready for the corner-stone, the City Government, officers of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons, and numerous invited guests, proceeded to Cohasset for the purpose of formally consecrating the event with Masonic ceremonies, &c.

The weather was too rough to allow of a visit to the Ledge, and the exercises, which were of an interesting character, took place on shore. Lieut. ALEXANDER received the party with a brief statement concerning the work as far as it had progressed. Mayor LINCOLN then made some remarks, which were followed by the usual Masonic ceremonies on such occasions, Hon. JNO. T. HEARD, Grand Master, officiating. Addresses followed by Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, LINUS B. COMINS and others. The party did not return till a late hour on Saturday evening.

The Pacific Wagon Road.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 2.

Letters from the Pacific Wagon Expedition, dated Big Sandy, Oregon, Sept. 7, say that Colonel LANDER was pushing the work with all possible dispatch, with hopes of reaching Soda Springs before the bad weather sets in. Two hundred miles of road were finished, and an additional force is now at work beyond Salt River. The expedition will winter at Laramie. Colonel LANDER starts for Washington on the 5th of October. The Indians were healthy. The health of the expedition was good.

The western papers contain very contradictory accounts relative to the South Platte gold diggings.

Colonel SUMNER and Lieutenant-Colonel BURKE arrived here last night.

Fatal Wagon Accident.

TROY, N. Y., Sunday, Oct. 3.

THEODORE DURKIN, of this city, formerly of SHELTON's Band of New-York City, was accidentally killed at about 1 o'clock this morning, while riding with a friend in a wagon near Eighth-street. In attempting to turn round, the horse and wagon were precipitated down a precipice fifty feet on to the Troy and Boston Railroad track, killing the horse and driver.

Non-Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

RIVIERE DU LOUPE, C. E., Sunday, Oct. 3.

Up to 7 o'clock this evening there were no signs of the steamship *Nova Scotian*, now fully due, with Liverpool dates of the 22d ult. The weather is very dark and rainy, and there is very little probability of her arrival before to-morrow morning.

Congressional Nomination in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 2.

The Republican Convention of the Sixth District yesterday nominated JOHN B. ALLEY, of Lynn, for Congress, after six ineffectual ballotings. Mr. ALLEY received 87 votes, to 32 for TIMOTHY DAVIS, the present Representative from that District.

Race Between Flora Temple and Prince.

DETROIT, Saturday, Oct. 2.

Flora Temple and *Prince* trotted in harness over Foster's Course to-day, mile heats, best two in three. *Flora* won the first two heats. Time 2:31¼ and 2:34.

Fire at St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN, Saturday, Oct. 2.

Last night two tanneries and a coach factory in Union-street were burned. The loss is partially covered by insurance.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 2.

The deaths by yellow fever in this city yesterday were fifty-eight.

Yellow Fever at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Friday, Oct. 1.

There were twelve interments in this City to-day, of which seven were yellow-fever cases.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Oct. 2.

There were six interments to-day, of which three were from yellow fever.

A NOVEL VIEW OF THE "ECHO" SLAVER CASE.—The *Guardian* is a little paper published at Columbia, South Carolina, which is somewhat given to fire-eating and plain speech. An article on the *Echo* slaver case puts forth a fresh idea on a subject that was pretty well worn. The editor expresses himself in this wise:

"The slaves on board the *Echo* were regularly sold by the Africans, and purchased by the captain of the *Echo*. They were, therefore, his *bona fide* property, *and we think the officers of the Dolphin committed piracy, if there be piracy in the matter, by forcibly taking possession of property that did not belong to them.* Before leaving the prison, the interpreter informed us that when a native African committed a crime, he is killed by the Chief, and his family sold to the slavers. The crew of the *Echo* will be here in a few days. Let them come; we hazard the assertion that not a hair of their heads will be harmed.

Since writing the above, we have learned that the crew of the *Dolphin* have been allowed the privilege of the entire use of the jail building."

POLITICAL.

Democratic Ratification Meeting—Captain Rynders Hissed.

The Democratic State Nominations were ratified on Saturday night by the Metropolitan Club, at a public meeting held in Stuyvesant Institute. The lecture-room was crowded. Judge S. S. BOWNE was called to the chair, and a long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was submitted and approved.

Mr. CHARLES O. RICHARDSON presented a series of resolutions indorsing the State ticket headed by AMASA J. PARKER, pitching into the Republicans, charging them with attempting to sell out the Erie Canal to further the railroad monopoly, denouncing Albany interference in the municipal affairs of this City, and indorsing the administration of JAMES BUCHANAN.

Mr. RICHARDSON supported the resolutions in a speech which was loudly cheered. The resolutions were adopted. Letters from Judge PARKER and the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE were read and vociferously applauded.

General WALBRIDGE made a brief speech, which elicited unbounded plaudits. In the meantime some of the officers of the meeting detected Captain RYNDERS in the crowd, and conducted him to the platform amid cheers and hisses. After the General had resumed his seat the crowd indulged in cries for WOOD and RYNDERS, which were not hushed until they were informed by the Chairman that Mr. WOOD was not in the room.

Captain RYNDERS was then introduced, and said he got up more for the purpose of an explanation than to make a speech. He wanted to show them that being invited by this club he conceived it his duty as a Democrat to come among them as Democrats, working officially for the Democratic Party. A few years past he had been President of a Democratic Club himself. What that club had done for the Democratic Party he would leave them to judge. He believed it had not done any harm, and was certain it had done some good. He wished to give the gentleman who first spoke a little advice. He had spoken of the divisions among the opposing parties, but they should be very careful they did not inaugurate a system that would produce divisions in their own, and allow the Republicans and Americans to obtain a victory in this City. While giving this good advice to his friends, personal as well as political—for General WALBRIDGE used the term, though he never was his (the Captain's) personal friend nor was he his personal enemy, and he (the Captain) had nothing to say against him politically, and certainly he could not say much against him, because he knew little about him—whilst giving this good advice, he wished to say one thing to this club in particular, and that was that they should be careful not to split up the Democratic Party, lest the Republicans and Americans might point them out as divided and sure of being beaten. Now, with the Republican and American forces divided, it looked to him as if the friends of JAMES BUCHANAN in the State were about to obtain a great political victory, and he believed they all admitted that JAMES BUCHANAN, the respectable leader of the Democratic masses in this contest, was entitled to the suffrages of the Democracy of New-York. [Cheers.] He (the Captain) was here to say also that he was for the Tammany Hall organization against everything else. [Cheers and hisses.] That was their business, not his. If they were against it that was their own affair, but he was not against it, and he claimed the right to have his opinion and would let them have theirs. [A VOICE—That is right.] He did not want anything but what was right. He had done wrong in his life, he knew, but he supposed the difference between him and them in that respect, was that they were too modest to acknowledge it. [Confusion.] He did not care who they were for, or who they were against. They knew they could not give him as good an office as he now held. [A VOICE—It should be given to some one deserving of it.] Now, replied the Captain, if you can get ten honest Democrats to testify that you are better entitled to my office than I am, then I will resign it to you, intelligent and honest Democrat that you are. [A VOICE—Speak about the candidates.] Well, I tell you, upon my soul, my friend, if you make this speech for me, I will give way and treat this whole company to a basket of champagne. [Cries of "WOOD."] Now, fellow Democrats, I will quit immediately, I have had no opportunity of speaking on the subject at all. I hope, however, that every Democrat will sustain the nominations of the Democratic Party. [A VOICE—We will not be hypocrites.] That means that you will vote the Republican ticket; I hope in God you will. [Confusion.] Now, gentlemen, if I have afforded you any amusement, so much the better, for I know I have given you no information, having had no opportunity to do so. I only got up in courtesy to the gentlemen who invited me here, and if I had been treated with civility, as I would have treated anybody I had invited to speak at one of my meetings, I might have gone on and made a speech. [Cries of "Go on."] No, I won't. It's impossible. Now, gentlemen, I am going out, and I hope these people will make no more disturbance. If I did anything offensive, you can take your revenge outside. I will just show that these gentlemen, though I am alone, will find it their best policy to let me alone. [Terrific confusion, groans, hisses, cries of "Kick him out!" "Turn him out" and "Three cheers for Captain RYNDERS!"] Mr. Chairman and gentlemen— [A VOICE—"You haint got no business here." ANOTHER VOICE—"Turn him out!"] Gentlemen, it is but one man's business to put me out. Let the others preserve quiet and let that gentleman up there come down here and put me out if he can. [Cheers and hisses.] I was invited here by your club, gentlemen.

[Here the confusion became so great that the Chairman was obliged to get up, if possible, to obtain order. Gentlemen, he said, one single moment. I hope that the gentlemen here are Democrats, and that at least ordinary courtesy and propriety will be observed.]

Peace was again partially restored, and the Captain proceeded: I had no desire, as you saw, to address you at all; and I had but a word or two to say, at the best. [A VOICE—"You cannot say it."] That fellow, probably, is some one who picked my pocket, and I have had him in prison; I suppose he seeks some opportunity to repeat, but I have no money about me, my friend. [Hisses and applause. A VOICE—"There was a time when you had very little money that you earned decently." ANOTHER VOICE—"Let the Captain speak, will ye."] It is very hard for me to speak while there are a few blackguards trying to prevent me. I am very happy, for the credit of your Club, that there are so few among you. I am very happy to have the opportunity of speaking before your Club. [A VOICE—"And I'm —— sorry for it." Laughter and hisses.] Gentlemen, I have spoken before one forty times bigger. [A VOICE—"Shame on them for lettin' you."]

Here a young gentleman, with long hair and cadaverous aspect, who had been very officious on the platform, rushed forward, and gesticulating furiously, said: I tell you, gentlemen, that RYNDERS will speak, let what will come; bloodshed, or not. The confusion now attained its height, and could be compared to nothing but the sea in a tempest. Everybody was shouting at the top of his voice, and for two or three minutes no one sound was discernible in the deafening roar.

At length the Chairman succeeded in obtaining a hearing. Gentlemen, said he, do now, for Heaven's sake, keep quiet! [Cries of "We will."] Gentlemen, we are here as Democrats—we are here for one common cause. [A VOICE—And there's a black sheep here, too.] Gentlemen, one moment. The gentleman who is here to address you has long been a hard-working Democrat of the City of New-York, of the State of New-York, and of the nation at large. He is here as an invited guest, and I hope that you will show that we can at least exercise ordinary courtesy and civility.

This appeal had the desired effect. A call for "Three cheers for RYNDERS" was heard, without eliciting any very great opposition, and the speaker was encouraged by cries of "Now, go on, Captain." The Captain accordingly went on:

Well, gentlemen, I regret very much that I should have innocently been the cause of dissatisfaction to even some three or four of you. I am certain that it was the intention of these gentlemen here on the stand to treat me with civility, and I generally manage, when people treat me with civility, to return the same civility to them. [Cheers.] With all respect for the views and opinions of these gentlemen here, who doubtless have been working for the Democratic Party for some four or five years, whilst I have been working for it for thirty years, it would be presumptuous in me to say that the different cliques of the Democratic Party have always been right in everything, but I have always endeavored to be right; if I was wrong, it was an error of the head, not of the heart. [Applause.]

The Captain withdrew, amid some cheering. The resolutions were then put by the Chair, and adopted unanimously. Speeches were made by CONRAD SWACKHAMER and others, and the meeting finally broke up in good humor.

"The 'Regulars' and Fernando Wood."

OUR REPORTER'S ACCURACY VINDICATED—FULLER REPORT OF MR. WOOD'S ATTACK ON TAMMANY.

We published on Friday last an article purporting to be a condensed report of the proceedings at a meeting of the "General Committee of Regulars" held on the preceding Tuesday at Mozart Hall. Last Saturday we published a letter signed "A Regular," contradicting categorically almost every statement in our report, "A Regular" asserting that he was present at the meeting in question, and that no such speech as that furnished us by our reporter was delivered by FERNANDO WOOD, whose presence on the occasion, however, as a member of the "Regular's Committee" from the Twenty-second Ward, was not denied.

Under these circumstances our reporter feels called upon to vindicate the accuracy of his various statements, and has therefore applied to several members of the Regular General Committee, who were present at the time, to corroborate the specific correctness of his condensed report. Amongst these gentlemen so applied to, and to whom our reporter would refer, are Messrs. Thos. J. BRITT, Sixth Ward; Geo. W. HOSMER, Eleventh Ward; Michael Murphy, Fifth Ward; James Gallagher, Eighth Ward; John Hardy, Twentieth Ward; John Orr, Thirteenth Ward; Peter McKnight, Eleventh Ward; Wm. Wilson, First Ward; Maurice Keating, Sixth Ward; Thomas Smith, Seventh Ward; James Shaw, Thirteenth Ward; John Reilly, Eleventh Ward; Weare Drake Parsons, Eighteenth Ward, and many others not necessary to be mentioned. It will be seen by this list that he quotes the names of men still devoted to FERNANDO WOOD, as well as those of men opposed to him.

The speech made by Mr. WOOD shall now be given more at length. "A Regular" says that "Mr. WOOD made no personal attack upon I. V. FOWLER and WM. D. KENNEDY, nor was the name of JOHN KELLY mentioned, nor was there the most indirect allusion to them." Now, our reporter says, and the gentlemen above named will sustain him, that Mr. WOOD entered the hall, (not Mozart, but) No. 165 Bowery, at 9 o'clock on last Tuesday night; that he was received with three rounds of applause, and sat down; the EDWARD TIMES then presented to Mr. GENET, who was in the Chair, the credentials of members from the Twenty-second Ward, on which credentials the name of FERNANDO WOOD appeared; that Mr. WOOD was nominated for temporary Chairman, but declined, and took part in the election of JAMES MULLIGAN (Fourteenth, Mr. KELLY's, Ward) to that responsible office; that Mr. WOOD worked hard to reëlect GEORGE C. GENET, and that Mr. THOMAS J. BARR headed the opposition in favor of Col. RYAN; that FERNANDO WOOD, JAMES LYNCH (Mr. KELLY's Ward) and DAN. WITTER, acted as Inspectors of Election, and, of course, returned their own candidate (for whom all three Inspectors voted) by an alleged vote of 31 to 25, although by the by-laws of the General Committee of Regulars (Section 3) a majority of the whole Committee was required; that Mr. WOOD himself wrote out those returns and handed them to the temporary Chairman. This done GENET rose and returned thanks. There was then a cry for WOOD amongst his own adherents, and in answer thereto Mr. WOOD walked up the aisle, took his stand beside the chairman on the raised platform, and spoke substantially as follows:

MR. WOOD'S SPEECH.

He returned thanks for the unexpected warmth of his reception, and then immediately opened on the "traitors in Tammany Hall" who had defeated him when last a candidate for the Mayoralty. "THURLOW WEED," he said, "has got more influence in Tammany Hall than I have. When he comes to New-York all he has to do is to call on JOHN A. KENNEDY in Castle Garden; go from there to Barclay-street and see JOHN's brother, WM. D. KENNEDY; go from there to the Post-Office and see ISAAC V. FOWLER and NELSON J. WATERBURY, and from there to a lawyer's office in Nassau-street. I would consider myself a traitor," went on Mr. WOOD, "were I now to desert you," (with a wave of his hand round the room,) "who stood by me in my hour of need. When I was defeated last Fall, I made up my mind that I would retire to the bosom of my family to pay them that attention which my political career had heretofore prevented. But the Tammany traitors would not allow me; they hunted me from hole to corner, until I am now like a stag at bay."

Mr. WOOD then took up the name of JOHN KELLY, and spoke of that gentleman *in the precise words given in our report of last Friday*, with the exception that our informants cannot remember the phrase "Standard-bearer of the Regulars," though the idea therein conveyed was exactly that set forth by Mr. WOOD. He spoke of KELLY as their "strongest friend—as the candidate of *their* organization;" and wound up this part of his discourse by asserting that he (FERNANDO) "would spend every dollar of his private fortune to vindicate you, gentlemen," (with another wave of his hand round the room,) "who stood by me in my hour of trial."

He then went on to denounce Tammany Hall in the most embittered terms, asserting that the "Tammany Hall General Committee consisted of creatures of the Tammany Society, who never polled more than three hundred and fifty votes at any election; and that nearly one-half of this Society, including the chairman of the Black Republican General Committee, were Black Republicans, Know-Nothings and bogus Democrats." He then struck a picturesque attitude and assured the meeting that he "had left Tammany Hall forever and would fight against it to the death. Gentlemen," he added, "this is my first appearance here, but you always knew that my sympathies were with you, and for the future I shall be amongst you at every opportunity. Were I to do otherwise I could no longer claim the title of an honest man." [At this there was some cheering and a good deal of laughter.] Mr. WOOD then went on to state that he "had recently visited Mr. BUCHANAN, by whom he had been asked what the difference was between the Tammany organization and the Society of Regulars; and that he had replied 'The Tammany body represents 350 Black Republicans, Know Nothings and bogus Democrats, while the Society of Regulars represent the 41,000 electoral voters who stood at *my* back last election.' I further told Mr. BUCHANAN" (said the speaker) "that he could not rely on the Tammany organization, and that he would find out in his hour of need that the 'Regulars' were his only friends in the City."

The subsequent proceedings of the Regulars on last Friday night appear to be the natural sequel of the policy marked out in the speech. The "Resolutions" then adopted, denouncing the State Convention and HORATIO SEYMOUR as its Chairman, were drawn up and offered by the Hon. FERNANDO WOOD in person,—a fact very carefully excluded from the official "Regulars," report in the Custom-House organ. The organ also made a mistake, in saying that "these resolutions were unanimously adopted," as 10 members voted for laying them on the table.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The Republican Convention for the *First Assembly* District had an adjourned meeting on Saturday evening, at the Clinton House, No. 19 Beekman-street, and unanimously nominated GEORGE L. GARLICK, of the First Ward, for Assembly.

Letter from the Hon. Washington Hunt.

The following is Ex-Governor HUNT's letter to the American ratification meeting at Albany on Friday:

ALBANY, Thursday, Sept. 30, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter inviting me to address the meeting to be held at the Capitol to-morrow evening, has been placed in my hands during my brief stay in this city, and I regret that circumstances will not allow me to accept the invitation. It would give me pleasure to attend and express my views on the present aspect of political affairs, but an imperative engagement compels me to be at home to-morrow.

I must avail myself of the occasion to assure you that my political position remains unchanged. I am still a national Whig, and continue to cherish those beneficent and conservative principles which I have so long maintained through good and through evil report. I had hoped to see a cordial and effective union formed by the people opposed to the present national Administration, on such just, moderate and national principles of public policy, and in such a liberal spirit of toleration as would enable conservative men in all parts of the Union to combine their strength and act together for the common good of the country. That a large majority of the opposition masses desired and still look forward to such a union cannot be questioned.

But unfortunately, so far as our own State is concerned, the efforts for union hitherto made have proved abortive. From causes which I have no time to discuss, the endeavors of the Conventions at Syracuse to remove the obstacles which divide the opposition into distinct organizations were not successful, and the American Party had no alternative but to proceed and nominate a ticket. In the selection of candidates they made a most judicious and satisfactory choice.

Under these circumstances I am prepared to give a cordial and earnest support to LORENZO BURROWS and his associate nominees, whose nomination you propose to ratify. My personal and official relations with Mr. MORGAN were always of a friendly character, and I regretted the political differences which separated us; but I consider it no disparagement of other candidates to say that Mr. BURROWS is eminently entitled to the public confidence. I have known him long and well. He is a man of high intelligence, patriotic aims and unsullied integrity. In positions of great responsibility he has exhibited superior qualifications for public usefulness. He has been always found faithful to his trust.

Whatever may be the result of the pending election I will indulge in the hope that the people of the United States who honestly desire to reform the Administration of the Government, will rise above party spirit, shake off the trammels of temporary organizations, and form one great national organization before the next Presidential contest. To be effective, it must be based upon national principles, which shall unite all portions of our common country by the ties of paternal and patriotic sentiment. A movement of this character is demanded by high considerations of duty, and I trust the time is not distant when it may be inaugurated under favorable auspices, and prosecuted to a successful and glorious issue. With great regard, I remain yours truly, WASHINGTON HUNT.

To the Committee.

The Administration Organ on the Philadelphia "Bonne Bouche."

The sharp Address of Col. FORNEY has called out a reply from the *Union*. That paper of Saturday, under the title of "The Philadelphia *Bonne Bouche*," proceeds to the administration of a violent dose to the Colonel. The vindication is voted a lame affair, and the *Union* labors to prove that the Colonel is exciting sympathy under false pretences. We give a specimen of this rejoinder:

There are no private letters in the *Vindication* from President or Cabinet. The circumstance is significant. [illegible] the paper was too "honorable" to produce them, [illegible] that there were any such letters which could be published at all, or none that would not have reflected credit upon their writers. Between the two alternatives it is not difficult to fix upon the true inference.

The effort of the "Vindication" is to show that its author has been grievously and shamefully persecuted for his course upon the Lecompton question. That is a mistake. He has not been assailed for that part of his conduct. That is not where the shoe pinches. *Since the passage of the English bill there has been no disposition to make an issue with the Democrats who acquiesced in it*, and ceased their denunciations of the Democracy for the course it pursued upon the Lecompton question. It is only those who refused to do this and who have played into the hands of the Black Republicans who have been rebuked by the Democratic Party since.

The *Press* is one of the papers and its editor one of the men who thus acted, and he and it have been denounced for this conduct. Judge DOUGLAS denounced the English bill as prescribing one rule for the admission of Slave States and one for the admission of Free States; while he would not cease to denounce the Lecompton Constitution as a fraud, swindle and cheat; and he has been condemned for these acts without regard to his votes on the original Lecompton question.

There has been no issue made by the organs of the Administration with any member of the party on the original merits of the Lecompton question since the passage of the English bill. Nobody has been attacked or denounced but those who were either in open alliance with the Black-Republican party, or those who were continuing to denounce the action of the Democratic party at the last session of Congress as an attempt to perpetrate a "fraud, swindle and cheat."

There has been no issue made against DOUGLAS on the original Lecompton question, and the claim of the Tarrytown organ that the whole North and the larger portion of the South are supporters of [illegible] and Douglas against the Administration and the Democracy in the last Congress, on an issue that has not been made, is absurd and silly.

HAVANA.

Arrival of the Cahawba at Charleston.

The United States mail steamship *Cahawba* at Charleston, from Havana, brings our files and correspondence from the latter point to the 28th ult.

The British West India Royal mail steamer *Solent*, LEWIS, Commander, arrived from St. Thomas on the evening of the 21st, with Southampton mails to the 2d inst. She left on the 24th for Vera Cruz and Tampico.

Several passengers, of former Mexican and Santa Anna fame, were on their way to Vera Cruz, on a secret mission from the uneasy Chief, to find places for an entering wedge in his behalf, well stocked with gold pulse-feelers, or patriot-feeders. They had interviews on shore with several Mexican and Spanish officials, including the son of His Serene Highness.

The Sugar market remains quiet; buyers declining taking, save at ½ to 1 rial less than quotations. Nos. 11 and 12 held at $5 37½ to $5 50 (or 11½ to 11¾ rials ℘ arrobe.) Stock 120,000 boxes, against 200,000 same time last year.

MOLASSES—No takers at 5 rials ℘ keg for clayed; very dull, and stock light.

LUMBER—No sales of Pitch Pine Lumber—first arrivals will pay.

RICE—Sales of Carolina at 96¾ ℘ 100 lbs.; India, $6 50 to $5 75.

FREIGHTS—No demand; rates nominal; no vessels of the United States done the past week.

EXCHANGES—London at 15@15½ premium, 60 days; New-York, 4½@4¾, 60 days; New-Orleans, 5@5½, short sight. United States gold coin 5 premium; none for sale.

The health of Havana is good; on the bay, among strange shipping, they continue to have fever cases, but of much less malignant type than early in the season. The weather has changed to cool storms—almost a norther—and the skies answered by the barometer threatening.

Conference of German Societies—Protection for Emigrants.

The Board of Directors of the German Benevolent Societies of New-York recently issued a call, inviting all the German Societies in the United States to convene at New-York, to take measures for making public the ill-treatment received by German emigrants, on ship-board and after their arrival in this country, with a view to inducing Congress to pass a law immediately for their protection.

In accordance with this call, delegates from German Societies in Pennsylvania, Michigan, Maryland, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Ohio, and Missouri, assembled at Pythagoras Hall, in Canal-street, last Friday. Mr. SCHUMACHER, Sr., of Baltimore, was elected President; Mr. JELLINGHAUS, of New-York, Vice-President, and Messrs. FRESENIUS and D[illegible], of New-Jersey, Secretaries. After a short preliminary meeting the members of the Conference paid a visit to Castle Garden, which establishment they inspected in all its details. The delegates generally seemed pleased with what they saw there. At 10½ o'clock on Saturday morning, the delegates met again at Pythagoras Hall. Letters were read from various Societies not represented in the Conference, rendering excuses for their neglect to send delegates.

The next business in order was the report of the Board of Directors of New-York.

Mr. JELLINGHAUS read a lengthy document from the German Benevolent Society in Greenwich-street, established in this City about 78 years ago. In this country of materialism, he said, humanitarian principles are generally looked at rather with great indifference, nay indolence, especially in our great cities; but there are so many palpable facts which speak so imperiously even to the most indolent heart, that new efforts towards social improvements must not be neglected. The terrible incidents of latter days on the high sea, the brutal treatment of passengers by officers of vessels—the ticket-swindle and bogus offices in several places, are in everybody's knowledge; they are of daily occurrence, and discourage new settlers to embark for this free and great country. Besides these vicissitudes, secret agents, literary quacks and recently a German paper, the *Allgemeine Auswanderungs Zeitung*, of Rudolstadt, are calumniating daily the United States, for the purpose of diverting the stream of emigration from our shores towards South America, Brazil and other countries where the Europeans hitherto have never returned but with empty pockets and without a shirt on their backs, whilst here, in this country, every laborer gets good wages and is able to make his fortune. Well, gentlemen, in the name and with the full consent of the New-York Board of Directors of the German Society, I beg to submit to you the following propositions:

1. To publish a treatise in which an impartial description of the different countries of the United States is given, with full particulars in geological, physical, agricultural and other respects; thus enabling the emigrant to learn where to settle best, according to his propensities.

2. To work for the suppression of all booking offices in Europe for the interior of America.

3. To sign a petition to Congress asking several new shipping regulations, amongst which we only enumerate:—

(a.) Complete separation of females and males on board the ships, married couples naturally excepted.

(b.) No other surgeons shall be engaged on board but those who have passed their examinations and produce diplomas for having taken high degrees.

(c.) The owners and captains of vessels have to guarantee the safe delivery of luggage, and remain responsible in case of loss towards the passengers.

Some debate followed with regard to the first proposition, and the Conference finally adopted the following:

Resolved, That we invite all German Societies and other Corporations to furnish the New York Board of the German Society quarterly with such information as might be useful for the emigrants at their landing at the different Eastern ports of the United States.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted, with regard to the recommendation in the second proposition, after discussion:

Resolved—1. To publish in the newspapers throughout the whole country, as well as in Europe, warnings against buying tickets for the interior of the United States.

2. To confer with the different American Railroad Companies for the suppression of all booking offices in Europe.

3. To ask the intervention of the Executive power at Washington for the purpose of inducing the foreign Consuls and Ambassadors to exert themselves in favor of the suppression of the booking system where it still exists, (France, Great Britain, Belgium, Switzerland, partly; Baden, Wurtemberg, &c., &c.)

Many other suggestions for the protection of the emigrant were made, but no other definite action was taken. The Conference adjourned to meet at 10 A. M. to-day. Saturday, many of the delegates inspected some of the emigrant ships in port.

The Canadian Crystal Palace.

From the Toronto Globe.

The new Provincial Crystal Palace is situated on the west of Toronto, and is distant about a mile and a half from the centre of the city. It occupies a high and commanding situation, having an excellent view of the harbor and lake; and being adjacent to the Grand Trunk and Northern Railways, it is easily accessible. There are four grand entrances, east, west, north and south, the first of which faces the railway, and is approached through an elegant porch 22 by 16 feet. The walls are constructed in a great measure of obscured glass (similar to that used in the Dublin Exhibition Building,) which also enters into the composition of the roof, and the [illegible] in the transepts being of the same material, it answers the double purpose of diffusing a softened light throughout the building, and of excluding the glaring heat experienced in this quarter of the globe. The remainder of the roof is of wood, covered with tin, which at a great distance may be seen glistening in the sunlight. The structure is upheld and braced firmly together by cast-iron pillars and girders, which at once add to the graceful appearance of the building and are the source of its security and [illegible]. The dimensions are 256 feet in length by 144 feet in breadth. The building has been erected within a space of upwards of twenty acres of land, inclosed by high palisades. The ground thus fenced off will be used as a site for refreshment and other booths and sheds, a horse-stand, cattle-yard, &c. It is being dotted all over with small tenements; mushroom houses are also rapidly springing up near the entrance to the Exhibition; and already the Industrial Palace has become the nucleus of a framework village.

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH IN FRANCE.

French Apathy as Regards the Atlantic Telegraph—Surprise of Frenchmen—What the Scientific Circle of Paris Says—A French Theory of the Cause of Failure—What Should be Done by Cable, &c.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 16, 1858.

I have already called the attention of your readers to the very marked indifference with which the news of the great achievement of the current year has been received by the French press and people. This indifference may of course be referred in part to the subordinate place which the United States occupy in the external relations of France, and in part to the prevalent ignorance of the French people, and even of the so-called "enlightened" classes of France, in regard to foreign nations generally. Things have not so absolutely changed in France in this particular since the days of MONTESQUIEU as to blunt the edge of his satire upon the Parisians, who were dumb-foundered at the idea that any man could think of being a Persian; and the bulk of Frenchmen, outside those commercial classes which are brought into constant contact with our merchants at Havre, Bordeaux and Marseilles, really know and care very little more about the great Republic than they do about the Celestial Empire. In fact they probably are more interested, just at this moment, in the recent triumph of the Anglo-Gallic arms over the Mandarins—a triumph which will certainly enure infinitely more to the advantage of England than to their own,—than they are in the successful demonstration of the possibility of establishing an instantaneous communication between the Old World and the New, with all its vast results of good or ill to their own commerce, manufactures, and political affairs. The German journals have exhibited in this regard, as in so many others, a very favorable contrast with those of their military neighbors. In Bavaria, Baden, Saxony, Prussia—in fact throughout Western and Northern Germany—the world-wide consequences of the noble enterprise, so gallantly carried out by the *Agamemnon* and the *Niagara*, have been already pointed out in glowing language by the leading journals, and the *Illustrirte Zeitung*, of Leipsic, improved the occasion, a fortnight ago, to moralize that very difference between the war-making, desolating, and transient "glories of Cherbourg," on the one hand, and the peaceful, humanizing, and enduring renown acquired by the Anglo-American telegraphic squadron on the other, upon which you have already commented with so much justice and force. To-day one of the Parisian journals "squibs" the demonstration of the 1st of September, as a worthy pendant to the "Jenny Lind fever," the "Kossuth mania," and the other "evanescent Barnumizing enthusiasms of the facile American character." Jealousy of the progress of England in the mighty field of practical science has perhaps played its part in producing the result, which is made the more remarkable by the fact that the first serious article devoted by the Parisian Press to the subject, is to be found in the *Courrier de Paris* of this morning, under the head of "*Chronique Scientifique*," and is occupied with discussing the causes of the "failure" of the telegraphic communications. This, certainly, appears to be, if it was not intended to be, a rather ungenerous way of dealing with the theme, and will hardly tend to enhance the popularity of France on our side of the water. Nevertheless this particular article is well and gravely written, and, under the venerable maxim of "*Fas est et ab hoste doceri*," may be worthy attention. The *Courrier de Paris*, as you know, is one of the ablest of the Parisian journals, and although newly established, (being now in only its second year,) has already acquired as much influence as any journal can be expected to wield under the present "system of repression." The article is signed by Dr. REMVILLIER, and condenses the results of a conversation at the "Club of the Scientific Press," on the subject of the Atlantic Telegraph, with a letter from Dr. PAYERNE, one of the first scientific authorities of the Empire in this particular department. The chief place in the conversation thus reported was occupied by M. BABINET, who is one of the most voluble, but at the same time also one of the most accomplished of *savans*. It will surprise nobody to learn that this illustrious gentleman claimed the interoceanic and all other telegraphs as a purely "French" invention, and referred the original idea of electrical communications to M. AMPERE's edition of *Thomson's* (Count RUMFORD's) *Chemistry*, published in 1822. At that time, naturally enough, M. BABINET was the "fellow-laborer of M. AMPERE," and thus "was present at the birth of the Telegraphic Cable." He has, also, since "never ceased to follow up its progress, which has been considerable!" This is so unquestionably true that we may afford to allow it to be said, and if it reminds us somewhat of the celebrated gentleman whose inability to speak German was balanced by his relationship with an individual who played admirably upon the German flute, that is not our affair, but Mr. BABINET's. He has had at least as much share in the construction of the Interoceanic Cable as many Kings have had in the completion of the great works whose progress they were graciously pleased to "follow up" with their royal attention. Let this, however, pass. *It is neither more nor less absurd than some of our own demonstrations of provincial amour propre. The Cable has been laid. That is* one great point. And being laid, it has ceased to work satisfactorily. That is another and very important point. And M. BABINET has something as well as M. PAYERNE, to say upon that head, which deserves to be listened to—for the French are, beyond all question, among the foremost in the field of criticism and suggestion, and development, even if they lag behind the Anglo-American in the departments of invention and application. The only submarine cable which has ever worked successfully during a considerable time, was that laid down from Varna to Balaklava, during the Crimean War, over a length of about 300 miles. This cable also, however, finally succumbed to the influences which appear to be now at war with our Transatlantic line. "What are these influences? This is the inquiry which, as the French savants say, is now really to be commenced in earnest. "The Anglo-Americans have achieved a marvellous result in submerging so successfully the vast line which they have laid, but in regard to the transmission of signals, the most complete incoherence and irregularity, are really the only consequence yet attained," says Dr. REMVILLIER. Moreover, "given great regularity, they have not solved the problem of available transmission. The message of the Queen, containing one hundred words, occupied thirty hours in passing over the line—twenty of which were spent in the actual *transmission*. *At this rate*, many speeches uttered in the British Parliament, would occupy two or three months in *crossing the Atlantic*." How are these difficulties to be overcome? M. BABINET attributes them, in part, to the disorganization of the metallic wires, and recommends the substitution of a small rope plated with copper, gold or silver, after a patent recently taken out by a certain M. PETIT, in the place of the metallic conductors, which so soon become as brittle as glass. He suggests, also, as has been already often suggested, that the sea-soundings have been very imperfectly taken, and imagines that, at certain distances in the ocean, high banks may be found, *which will admit of the construction upon them of* "artificial islands," to serve as telegraphic stations. This, *I believe, is a novel notion*, but who *shall say*, in these days, what is or is not practicable. The most practical, however, *of the comments furnished by the* articles which I am considering, are derived from the letter of M. PAYERNE—who writes, as I am happy to say, with less of pique, and more of good feeling than his associates.

M. PAYERNE thus treats of the disasters of the cable: "The experiments of M. TH. DUMONCEL, which are of the first practical importance, demonstrate that the immediate contact of the isolating body with the electrical conducting wires often retards the progress of the fluid even in these limits, much more narrow than those of the Atlantic Cable. Now in the interoceanic Cable the gutta-percha coating adheres immediately to the bundle of wires, and thus offers an obstacle to the fluid which envelopes, as is well known, all along the surface of the wires, and being thus obstructed by the gutta-percha, is driven to find a new channel. This it makes for itself, either, first, by penetrating the body of the wires which it thus disentangles, or, second, by filtrating through the gutta-percha itself, which has become a partial conductor in consequence of the salt-water forced into it under the enormous pressure of the superincumbent sea. It seems to me not improbable that both these effects have been produced. In the first case, the wires would be broken up. In the second, the fluid would pass to the external metallic covering, and so off into the water of the ocean. I should suggest as a remedy the interposition between the *gutta-percha* and the conductor of a layer of charcoal, or some other body which is at once porous and a secondary conductor of the fluid." Of course I give these remarks for what they are worth, and those who are competent in the cause will be the best judges of their value. We cannot, at least, afford to disregard any suggestions which may tend to perfecting the great work we have so well begun. And now that we have *fêtes* everybody concerned, more or less nearly, and expatiated upon the sentimental interests of this wonderful achievement, it is time to apply ourselves in earnest in bringing about the results for which it was undertaken.

Mr. MORSE, who is now in Paris, is far from despairing of a thorough victory over all the obstacles which are now disheartening those who but a fortnight ago were exulting as ignorantly and as honestly, too, as they now despond. We are [illegible] the consummation of all things; we have brought our hare, and if we cannot now cook it, we are unworthy to belong to the race of Mrs. GLASS.

Perhaps, after all, (for nothing is so fantastic as electricity,) the wires may have fallen to work again before this letter reaches you, and so have apparently stultified the wisdom of Paris. But only apparently. For the one interoceanic cable is but the precursor of many more, and we can never rest till we have obtained as sure and precise results by sea as we have already reached by land. Our present disappointment must not be lost to us. It should teach us more moderation in our huzzaings and self-praisings, and a greater patience in passing through the woods.

Whatever Paris may think of us we certainly think not a little of Paris. The city is just filling up with its denizens, (the Emperor being still at Biarritz, where he was to receive last night M. DE BALCOURT, dispatched to China with the text of the treaty, by Baron GROS,) and the Americans are thronging in from all parts of the continent. In the course of a single hour and a half, yesterday, I stumbled upon nearly thirty fellow countrymen and countrywomen. Still their numbers are less formidable than usual, and this vast Hotel du Louvre is nearly as full of English as of American visitors, a thing rare at this season of the year. H.

Origin of the Atlantic Telegraph.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Times:

SIR: A card has appeared in many newspapers in relation to the origin of the Atlantic Telegraph, signed by Messrs. PETER COOPER, MOSES TAYLOR, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, CYRUS W. FIELD and DAVID DUDLEY FIELD. The card declares the following viz.:

"This scheme (the Atlantic Telegraph) originated with the two gentlemen whose names are last subscribed to this card, Messrs. CYRUS W. FIELD and DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, and by the former of them was communicated to the remaining associates.

If any other person will declare under his own signature that he suggested the scheme to any of us, mentioning the time, place and persons present, we will not only oppose him with our own personal contradiction, but shall probably have the means of meeting his statement with other evidences. * * * There were six of us originally associated for the formation of the New-York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company. One, Mr. WHITE, is dead. This card is signed by the remaining five."

If any one contradicts these statements, the gentlemen are ready to oppose that person! Some of them admit that they got their ideas on the Atlantic Telegraph from Mr. FIELD, yet they are ready to contradict any one who may dare to say that he gave the idea to Mr. FIELD! It is to be hoped that no one will be coward enough as to allow such threats to intimidate him in the promulgation of the truth.

I claim to have given Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD the first idea of an Atlantic Telegraph. I know nothing to sustain the pretensions of Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, 1854, was a paper and rag dealer in New-York, and he has ever boasted of a strict adherence to his regular pursuits. Before this time he knew nothing of telegraphing.

In 1844, during the construction of the first line in America, I was in Baltimore, and at that time I began my study of the electric telegraph. In 1847 and 1848, I was an associate builder of the Ohio and New-Orleans line. In 1850, I completed the St. Louis and New-Orleans line, and served as its President until in 1853. I resigned, to reside in the East, having in view the Atlantic Telegraph. There was no part of the business, but what I had made myself distinguished for proficiency in, except manipulation. The difficulties encountered by me in crossing the Ohio, Mississippi and other rivers were well known in the West. It was not until 1853, that we succeeded in inventing a cable that would stand the current of these turbulent streams. These experiments gave me the idea of a practicable ocean telegraph. At this state of success, many of the Western papers teemed with commendation. It was at this time, that I abandoned about the largest telegraph interest then owned by any one person in America, except the patentees, to assume new responsibilities in the East, and to further an ocean telegraph.

In October, 1853, the *National Telegraph Review*, edited by Mr. JAMES D. REID, a General Telegraph Superintendent, published an article noticing my connection with an Atlantic Telegraph. The Editor had no confidence in the success of the enterprise, and ridiculed the idea.

In November, 1853, I issued No. 1, vol. 1, of the *Telegraph Companion*, in which I reviewed the editorial of Mr. REID, and contended that it was practicable to lay an ocean cable. In the same number will be found an article on the "Geography of the Atlantic Ocean—The Winds and the Currents—Tides and the Seas—Depth of the Ocean—Ocean Telegraph Practicable." The article stated that "the soundings reported in the preceding table establishes beyond doubt the practicability of laying a submarine electric cable on the bottom of the ocean."

It is useless to republish my writings at that time on the subject. They can be found in my published works. At that time an Atlantic Telegraph was my constant thought. My writings upon the subject were scattered, at my own expense, broadcast over both continents, and amongst the distributors subsequently was Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD.

In January and February, 1854, I was at Washington City, and was often engaged at the Observatory, collecting information as to the ocean telegraph. Much aid was given me by Lieut. MAURY. February 22, 1854, he issued his letter to the Secretary of the Navy in relation to the telegraph plateau. While at Washington, thus engaged, I was offered $12,000 per annum as a salary, to revive and manage the then suspended Newfoundland telegraph. I accepted of the offer, believing that I could make it serve as an auxiliary for an ocean line. In February I visited New-York to revive the old Company, and it was then that I became acquainted with Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, who had been invited to join the new arrangement. According to his appointment, I met him at his residence. That interview was to determine whether or not he would join the enterprise. Well do I remember that night. I described the prospects of the Newfoundland line in glowing words, proving conclusively that the stock would pay, *and besides we would make a large sum on the* building of the line. The plan was to get the *steamers to call off Cape Race, and in time an ocean line* would be laid. All my plans, views, hopes, and prospects on the Newfoundland and Ocean lines were freely communicated to him, and he wrote many of them down in his memorandum-book, so that he could use them in his argument to induce Mr. PETER COOPER and others to join the enterprise. He was particularly anxious for Mr. COOPER, as he said others would follow his name without even an examination. The idea was to have ten members at $10,000 each.

In February, Mr. FIELD was anxious to have my views or instructions, in full, so that he might know exactly how to act. I did not fail to give him instructions on everything in detail. His total ignorance in the telegraph rendered it necessary for me to explain to him the simplest affair in the business.

While in New-York I had daily interviews with Mr. FIELD. He had some difficulty in getting some gentlemen to believe the second-handed statements from me, and to aid him, and at his request, I gave him an *autograph* letter, stating that in my opinion the Newfoundland line would be profitable.

In order to further satisfy the gentlemen that the Newfoundland line would pay on its stock, I agreed to make business contracts with the different lines throughout the country, largely favoring the Newfoundland line. At his request I gave him my *autograph* letter, so that he could show it to Mr. PETER COOPER and other gentlemen.

Mr. FIELD would not go into the enterprise unless I would agree to take the whole management of the Company, and as a compensation I was to receive $10,000 per year, being $2,000 less than I had previously engaged to do the same service. We agreed to that sum. I was one of the ten in the new arrangement, and my notes for $10,000 were the first given for the enterprise.

All matters *seemed to be favorable, and I went to* Washington, leaving Mr. FIELD to finish up a few im*material points, expecting to remove immediately to* New-York. I was hindered by sickness for some weeks. In the meantime the new charter was obtained and the names of Professor MORSE and myself were left out.

Recovering from my sickness, I presented myself to Mr. FIELD, and announced my readiness to take charge of the general management of the Company's affairs. He informed me that they had concluded not to have salaried officers, and that I must not charge for my services. I referred him to our contract, and he answered, that the corporation was not bound by *any promises made before its legal organization.* These affairs transpired in the Spring of 1854. In May of that year, I visited Europe to obtain the concessions from Denmark, Sweden, Norway, &c.

In 1855, Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD gave the following to my associate in London, viz.:

"LONDON, Feb. 22, 1855.

Received of JOHN WATKINS BRETT, Esq., $10,000, which makes him equally interested with Messrs. Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Cyrus W. Field, Marshal O. Roberts, Chandler White, D. D. Field, S. F. B. Morse, and T. P. Shaffner, in their original subscription to the stock of the *New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company*."

In 1855, Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD wrote to my associate, Mr. BRETT, in London, in substance as follows:

"I have no interest in the Trans-Atlantic Telegraph; *if I had, I would be happy to make some suggestions.* It is a great undertaking," &c.

It is useless to pile up proof upon this matter. That which I have already given and referred to cannot fail to satisfy the reader as to where Mr. FIELD got his ideas of an ocean telegraph.

Subsequent to the reorganization of the Newfoundland telegraph, with Mr. FIELD, I read the experiments of Professor FARADAY, on the retardation of electric currents on submarine conductors, which first caused me to believe that the ocean line would have to run by way of Greenland to be capable of practicable telegraphic service.

When I visited Europe in 1854, I examined the working of underground lines, and the experiments confirmed my mind as to the impracticability of long submarine circuits, and on my return to America, I published as follows:

"I will not say that a galvanic or magneto-electric current can never be sent from Newfoundland to Ireland, but I do say that, with the present discoveries of science, I do not believe it practicable for telegraphic service."

I have seen nothing in the working of the recently laid telegraph to change this opinion.

In writing this statement I disclaim any pretensions to credit in getting up the British Atlantic Telegraph from Ireland to Newfoundland. I have no faith in its practicability for telegraphing, and I am not entitled to any credit in the enterprise; I look upon it as an adventure; others may glory in an imaginary success. It is suspended by a thread invisible to the view of man, and its future is known only to Him who can count the sands upon the ocean shore.

Very respectfully, TAL. P. SHAFFNER.

PLANTERS' HOUSE, St. Louis, Sept. 29, 1858.

Reasons Why Atlantic Telegraphy is Not Impracticable.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 28, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In opposition to the learned remarks of "C. D. H.," in your issue of the 27th, it may be advanced that Ocean Telegraphy is not impracticable for the following reasons, viz.:

1. Water is one of the best mediums through which electricity can be conveyed. A scientific writer, in describing "FRANKLIN's kite experiment" says: "As the rain increased, the cord became a better conductor," and "had the hemp been thoroughly wet the bold experimenter might, as he was content to do, have paid for his discovery with his life."

2. Atmospheric changes do not affect the temperature of the ocean at great depths; hence fish in Winter seek and can only be found in deep water. Swimmers and divers are well aware of the fact that in Winter, when the surface of a lake or river is thickly coated with ice, its deepest parts are comparatively warm. This fact is patent.

3. No difficulty is experienced in the transmission of the electric current through the wires overland, when they are *frozen* so hard that very slight concussion would destroy their "continuity," consequently there can be no difficulty in its transmission through wires, which, from their position on the bed of the ocean, at an immense depth, can never freeze.

In regard to the big words, "expansibility" and "contractibility," used by your correspondent, I take leave to remark that a sapient writer not long since assigned as a "reason" for the difference in the length of Summer and Winter days, that "the heat in Summer expanded, and the cold in Winter contracted them." *Verbum sap.* DIX.

The Leak in the Cable.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

The satisfaction I felt in hearing of the successful laying of the "Atlantic Telegraph" is only equaled by the deep interest you take in its entire, prompt and continued success.

As one of your daily readers, and as a compliment to some remarks in yesterday's issue, I, though a foreigner, take the liberty of sending you my late observations on the possibility, or rather the impossibility, of the satisfactory working of the present cable.

I am employed in the first jewelery shop in Newark, N. J. Several miles of the cable were cut and fixed up by the workmen of said shop. Many pieces passed through my hands, and one of them made me doubt of the possibility of any kind of success. It happened to be one cut at the very place where the wire is soldered. How many such places are there? I cannot say, not knowing the length of the different pieces of wire added together to form the 2,000 miles submerged; but sure it is, that if all the junctions are as poorly made as the one that passed through my hands, the continuity of the electric current is exposed to be, perhaps, several hundred times interrupted.

The adding is simply made with soft solder, which, comparatively to the weight and jerks it is exposed to, is about as strong as frozen water would be to stick together two pieces of wood. Besides, the seven wires are unskillfully cut off and soldered together at the same place. So that were it not for a kind of brass ferrule surrounding for half an inch the joined parts, the current would already be altogether stopped. Hence, since the 2d of September, "only these weak manifestations." At least such is my fear. Although I might call it a conviction, I offer my remarks to the public, so that were a second cable made, that incredible mistake may hereafter be avoided.

Yours truly, A FRENCHMAN.

What the Cable Rests Upon.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I cannot agree with Professor MAURY that there is a plateau in the Northern Atlantic Ocean. Admitting, however, the fact, and that the bottom of the ocean is composed of "mites of little shells," as shown by the microscopic investigations "of that charming scientific man, Professor BAILY," we shall find that the plateau has no firmness; and that, though there are no currents, and these little shells "lie in cold obstruction," a cannon ball, an iron cable, or anything specifically heavier than the shells, has a constantly descending motion amongst these motionless little shells, which are floated by the water filling their interstices. Now, the Atlantic Cable, lying along the plateau, is gradually sinking into the mass, and will continue to sink—unless previously broken by its own immense weight—until it assumes the catenarian curve, the curve of greatest tension of a chain or cord suspended between two points. This tension has not yet, probably, taken place. But a very great tenuity of the copper wire has resulted from the stretching of the twisted iron wire; and, finally, the Cable must part—unless, happily, it finds something more solid to rest upon than the mites of little shells.

DE SAUTY says the Cable has not parted. We suppose not; but, as the tenuity increases, the power of the electric current is abated. 1,600 miles of the Cable weigh, at least, 6,000 tons, and the gradual subsidence of this enormous weight amongst the little shells, on a line of 1,600 miles, has produced great esility, and will, finally, be the cause of rupture.

ARISTOPHANES.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Friday, Sept. 12, 1858.

P. S.—It is stated, in the English papers, I think, that communications through the Cable are more distinct and frequent going East than they are going West. If this be true, may not the cause be found in the magnetic variation, which is Eastwardly?

Up-River Politics.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TROY, Thursday, Sept. 30, 1858.

The movement having in view a change in the Republican and American programme, on the State Tickets, referred to in the TIMES a few days since, has a real foundation, but the prospects of its success are regarded as not over-flattering. If I am correctly informed, it originated with the American friends of WM. A. RUSSELL, (present Prison Inspector,) in the *northern portion of the State, who are desirous of* keeping him in his place. Some of these gentlemen *were willing at Syracuse to accept the proposition of* the Republican Convention to give them the Commissioner and Inspector; but the storm which the proposition created with the mass of their fellows prevented such acceptance from being urged. Republicans here deride the idea that Mr. MORGAN can be withdrawn in favor of Mr. BURROWS, and Americans are equally disposed to scout the proposition which gives them a Lieutenant-Governor and one of the lesser remaining officers. Yet it is well understood that the meeting of the American State Committee at Albany on Friday, [illegible], has reference to some "arrangement." Judging, however, from present indications, the prospect of undoing what has been done is poor indeed. "It is too late!"

In this county, the probability is the Americans and Republicans will support a union ticket for county officers. Mr. OLIN, the present (Republican) representative, will be nominated for Congress with entire unanimity. The Americans will take the Sheriff and a fair proportion of the other officers. If the union is cordially and honestly supported—and the indications all promise well, the Democrats must be defeated in the county on all but their State ticket. For the latter they are tolerably certain of a majority from 700 to 1,000. The vote on the American and Republican *State tickets will not vary largely either way.* As between the two parties, the Americans carried *the county last Fall.*

The Democrats have several candidates for Congress. *It is understood the Hon.* DAVID L. SEYMOUR, who has not been without aspirations for the Gover*norship, and who had some votes at Syracuse for that* distinction, would not object to a nomination. His law-partner, the Hon. GEO. VAN SANTVOORD, an able and rising man with us, has also been named, not as standing in Mr. S.'s way, but still, like Barkis, willin'. ALANSON COOK—who twenty years ago printed the Troy *Budget*, and who made a snug fortune out of the State Printing when a Democratic Legislature took the printing from CROSWELL and gave it to CARROLL & COOK, of Troy—is also named. He was the "Hard" candidate for Congress four years ago. COOK is a man of good sense, as one fact in his life proves. When he had made his money, he abandoned types and politics and bought himself a snug farm, on which he has "increased his store" and lengthened his years.

If there is anything but talk in the rumored "Hard and Soft" difficulties over the result of their Convention at Syracuse, *there is nothing in this section to in*dicate it. Here there are neither "Hards" nor "Softs." All of that party seem to be under one banner, with an eye single to the spoils.

In Albany County, as I learn from the best authority, the prospects of "union" between the Americans and Republicans are decidedly dubious. At a meeting of the American Central Committee on Tuesday evening, a resolution was offered, and carried by one majority, advising that no union be made with the Republicans on any terms. If this is adhered to, Mr. CORNING's reelection to Congress is tolerably certain.

But there is a troublesome element in both this and Albany counties, which may upset all the well-laid plans of all three parties respecting local tickets. Indeed, I believe it extends to Delaware, Columbia and Sullivan counties. It is Anti-Rent, like Monsieur Tonson, "come again." In the Southern Assembly District of this county, the Anti-Renters have nominated their powerful attorney and advocate, ANSON BINGHAM, for the Assembly, and the account from that quarter is, that there will be no nomination against him. It is an Anti-Rent District through and through. To-day appears a call for a mass meeting of the Anti-Renters of this county, for the purpose of nominating an entire county ticket. In Albany County, JOHN J. SLINGERLAND wants the nomination of the Anti-Renters for Congress, and will probably get it.

The Anti-Renters have wisely abandoned "paint and calico," for the courts and the ballot-box. Whatever we may think of them or their cause, we must give them credit for improvement, and congratulate them on their returning good sense. If their present movement is persisted in, and neither of the existing parties manage to take undue advantage of it, we may well look for a considerable amount of damaged political crockery throughout "the infected district," early in November. Members in the same political party will be in the condition of the laborers in the field, "one taken and the other left." X.

A correspondent in Luzerne County, Penn., sends us as a "specimen" the claw of an immense bear which was killed in the woods in that region a few days since, by Mr. Frank Heisler, of Frenchtown. The ball hit the beast's eye and did the business for him, while the dogs overhauled a young cub, and settled its affairs.

BRAZIL AND THE RIO DE LA PLATA.

Important from the Parana.

Our dates from Rio Janeiro extend to Aug. 16. The Chambers were still in session, but engaged in questions of merely local importance.

Two new projects of railroads, in the province of Bahia, had been brought forward. They will be built, it is thought, under a guarantee of a remunerative dividend, by the Provincial Legislature.

The sales of coffee, on the 13th, for export, were 16,000 bags.

We have also advices from the Argentine Confederation to July 24, from Buenos Ayres to July 30, and from Montevideo to Aug. 3.

The bill establishing a tariff of differential duties had passed the Senate of the Confederation, and had become a law. Its operation was regarded at Buenos Ayres with gloom and apprehension.

The correspondent of a morning paper writes, however, in a tone not entirely despondent:

"This duty," he says, "will certainly at first somewhat injure the commercial interests of this city. But, on the other hand, the province of Buenos Ayres contains about 400,000 inhabitants—all the other provinces together about 800,000; the city of Buenos Ayres alone contains about 130,000 inhabitants, all good consumers—thus you see here a great market still remains for the manufactured goods of England, the silks, toilet articles and gew-gaws of France, as well as for the solids and necessaries which come from the United States, such as flour, lumber, &c. Besides, this port is the grand receptacle for the food, lumber, raiment, &c., to be furnished to the 300,000 souls in this province, but without or outside of the limits of this city. So much for the consumers. But I fear my defence (if you think I defend this province) will be somewhat feeble when I speak of its producers. However, it may be justly stated that its produce in hides, wool, hair, bones, grease, &c., amount to about one-third in value of all the rest of the provinces put together. Thus, you see the (at present) confederated provinces are one-third of the aggregate value of all products ahead of us. Now I will tell you how we make up for that one-third. In the first place, this port has so long been established that in Summer excellent roads from each and every province of the Confederation facilitate the transportation of products of all kinds to this city; secondly, this port has been within five years so improved that, notwithstanding its natural disadvantages, it is to-day the second best port in all South America, if we count Rio Janeiro the best and safest."

Furthermore, many of the wealthiest capitalists of the country, as well as foreigners, are established and reside here with their families, and they surely will use all their influence, moral and argumentative, as well as 'material and financial,' for the advancement of this port; and last, but by no means least, our present Government is so firmly established—it is, indeed, so truly a Government of the people and of the majority—that this province must, in spite of all obstacles, continue to advance with the same unprecedented rapidity which has marked its progress for the past five years. But this late law of duties did not pass the late session of the Congress of the confederated provinces without strong opposition. Several aged Senators—nervous from long years of service in the field as well as the Senate of their country—voted against the imposing of such duties, among whom prominently appeared Mr. GUTIERREZ, Senator from the province of Tucuman. You hear many persons grumbling in this city about the dullness of business here, and yet I see fine brick three-story houses being erected on all sides, club rooms, concert and ball rooms and other edifices, which demonstrate a sufficiency of cash, and cause much demand for United States lumber, carriages, pianos, &c., &c."

The Federal Congress had also adopted a bill subsidizing, to the amount of $54,000 a year, the following projected lines of steamers:

1. From Buenos Ayres to Parana, bi-monthly, stopping at Rosario.
2. From Montevideo to Parana, bi-monthly, stopping at Rosario.
3. From Rosario to Concordia, calling at the intermediate ports of the Uruguay.
4. From Rosario to Corrientes, bi-monthly, calling at intermediate ports.
5. From Parana to Santa Fé, daily.

The fluvial treaty between the Confederation and Brazil had been ratified.

The boundary treaty between the same parties was under discussion, with a fair prospect of ratification.

Mr. CHRISTIE, the English resident at Parana, had returned from Paraguay, without effecting the object of his mission. He found LOPEZ impracticable.

There is nothing of interest from Buenos Ayres.

From the Oriental Republic come rumors of political disturbances. The excesses heretofore reported in the Province of Mina, though ascribed to robbers, are supposed to be of a political character. Business was consequently much unsettled.

The Youthful Mail Robber.

We have letters from Mr. ROCKWOOD, and an extra from the Indianola *Courier*, announcing the arrest of the robber of the San Antonio mails, and the recovery of a large amount of drafts, &c. The *Courier* says:

"Through the indefatigable efforts of Col. JOHN T. ROCKWOOD, local agent at Galveston, JACOB DARMSER, a boy about fifteen years of age, and late an employe in the post-office at San Antonio, was arrested here to-day (13th) by Marshal COFFEE, with fifty or sixty thousand dollars in drafts, bank stock, lottery-tickets, &c., of which the subjoined is a list:

1 draft in favor of Crening, Hurethol & Sons	$721 63
1 check in favor of J. Hollander	200 00
1 check in favor of Kaislander & Co.	20 00
U. S. Treasury warrant in favor of Roses & McCarty	900 00
U. S. Treasury warrant, B. Blum	200 00
1 draft in favor of E. Abbott	200 00
1 duplicate draft in favor of A. Rettey	100 00
1 darft in favor of F. Guilbean	400 00
2 Ass't-Treas'r's drafts favor Lieut. H. Briggs	2,000 00
1 Assistant-Treasurer's draft, S. Golqubon	650 00
1 Assist. Treasurer's draft, W. W. Wharmund	1,150 00
1 Assist. Treasurer's draft, G. T. Howard	1,000 00
1 Assist. Treasurer's draft, H. Clay Wood	1,000 00
1 Assist. Treasurer's draft, H. Moyer & Co.	500 00
1 Assist. Treasurer's draft, Priscillo Floris	20 00
1 Assist. Treasurer's draft, Leonard & Mannin	400 00
1 Assist. Treasurer's draft, W. H. McLane	400 00
1 Assist. Treasurer's draft, S. Galkahoun	1,000 00
1 Assistant Treasurer's draft, Walter Simpson	75 00
1 Ass't Treasurer's draft, Rosalie Dryden	50 00
1 Ass't Treasurer's draft, Lt. W. E. Burnett	838 75
3 Ass't Treasurer's drafts, Lt. W. E. Burnett	2,500 00
3 Assistant Treasurer's drafts, Lt. Minter	9,000 00
1 Ass't Treasurer's draft, Fortendo & Biersch	200 00
1 Ass't Treasurer's draft, J. D. Woldert	500 00
1 Ass't Treasurer's draft, J. D. Driskell	5,000 00
1 Ass't Treasurer's draft, Miguel Castinedo	200 00
1 Ass't Treasurer's draft, H. P. Howard	1,000 00
1 blank draft on Bradley, Wilson & Co.	647 81
1 draft favor J. M. Wardwell	200 00
1 draft favor Cunningham, Moye & Co.	200 00
1 draft favor J. T. Queensbury	66 46
1 draft favor E. Derey	50 00
1 draft favor Seymore White	267 00
1 draft favor J. M. Wardwell	500 00
1 draft favor J. A. Paschal	300 00
1 draft favor W. S. Hill	300 00
1 draft favor A. Nette	100 00
2 drafts favor J. Vanslyck (500)	1,000 00
1 draft favor J. C. French	500 00
1 draft favor J. J. Adams & Co.	2,000 00
1 certificate deposit, E. C. Perry	100 00
1 certificate deposit, J. D. Robinson	200 00

1 certificate Bank Stock, 12 shares, favor Freedly.
1 lot blank Assistant Treasurer's drafts.
½ $20 bills on Louisiana State Bank.
½ *$10 bills on Crescent Bank, Louisiana.*
½ $5 bills on Citizens' Bank, Louisiana.
3 soldiers' discharges—Henry A. Chadwick, Claiborne Rector, and Young Coruthers.
2 lottery tickets—21,863, 1,901.
1 lot postage stamps.
2 porte-monnaies and 2 tin boxes.

The prisoner was placed in charge of Mr. JAMES GROSS, specially deputized in San Antonio to make his arrest, who will return in charge with him to-morrow."

Mr. ROCKWOOD writes that the thief left San Antonio one stage *ahead (twenty-four hours) of him.* He (ROCKWOOD) hurried up the drivers on the line, and *when he got within thirty miles of Powderhorn, he left* the stage and took to horseback, to get there before the steamship left. He found the youth in his room, at a boarding house, with about $4 worth of stamps, and a basin of water wetting them, to get them apart. ROCKWOOD is now on his way back to San Antonio with the robber.

The Indianola Courier, of the 16th, referring to the arrest of the boy, says:

"A more simple, unsophisticated creature we have rarely ever seen. He is a German, whose parents live in San Antonio, and not possessing even the rudiments of an English education, and why the Postmaster at San Antonio should have ever employed him at that department, we can't conceive. He was frequently interrogated as to why and how he had abstracted the drafts, &c., to which interrogatories he always responded without hesitation. He said that it was his intention to go back to his uncle in Germany, and not use the drafts in this country, believing they would be converted into money there without any sort of difficulty. He was handed a sealed letter by one of our citizens, and asked to show how he opened letters without mutilating them. He took out his knife and in a moment's time opened it with the greatest dexterity, not mutilating it in the slightest. He was frequently asked if he had not accomplices. He stated most positively that no human being except himself knew anything of his peculations."

MOHAMMED PACHA, THE TURKISH ADMIRAL.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writes as follows:

"By private advices from Constantinople, of the 20th ult., we learn that MOHAMMED PACHA, who was sent on a mission to this country last Winter, to examine our public and private dock-yards with a view to the construction of a screw line of battle ship for the Sultan, had returned and made his report. He expresses himself in the warmest and most grateful terms of the Government and people of the United States. He seems to have been delighted with his treatment here. Of the Navy Department, of Mr. TOUCEY, and the assistant of the Secretary, he speaks in terms of warm praise. As to the disappointment about the vessel, none is expressed.

The Capudan Pacha (just now removed) has requested the Porte to write a particular letter of thanks to the American Government for all its kindness to MOHAMMED PACHA, and the offers of assistance which it made to him, respecting the object of his mission. Neither before his departure nor since his return have they expressed the expectation that the American Government was "to have made a contract for a seventy-four for the Sultan." The Turkish Government is in extreme poverty, and cannot pay its way. The Capudan Pacha has been removed, and so have all the Sultan's sons-in-law. Economy is the order of the day.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Oct. 4.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. [illegible], 1156, 1157, 1159, 1167, 1179, 1180, 1183, [illegible], 1191, 1193, 1196, 1199, 1201, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213. *Part II.*—Nos. 988, 990, 992, 996, 998, 1000, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1012, 1014, 1016, 1020, 1022, 1024, 1026, 1028, 1032, 1034.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1292, 1288, 1328, 1132, 1558, 1565, 1544, 91, 90, 1548, 1560, 1576, 1015, 967, 1126. *Part II.*—Nos. 216, 992, 1562, 1253, 1030, 1212, 1267, 1528, 1590, 1572, 989, 1567, 1578, 1588, 1567.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 6 to 11, 16, 18 to 21, 23 to 28, 30 to 35, 37 to 40, 42 to 44.

Rodgers Sentenced to be Hung.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Oct. 2.

Before Judges Davies, Sutherland and Hogeboom.

This morning James Rodgers, the boy who killed Swanston, in Tenth-avenue, some months ago, and whose case was carried to the Court of Appeals, was brought up, this morning, and sentenced to be hung on the 12th November next.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Oct. 1.

Before Judges Davies, Sutherland and Hogeboom.

RODGERS SENTENCED TO BE EXECUTED.

Rodgers, the boy who murdered Swanston, and who was tried in the Court of General Sessions in November last, and sentenced to be hung in January, was sentenced this morning. The case was carried to the Supreme Court, and from there to the Court of Appeals, where the Supreme Court decision was reversed. The District-Attorney read the remittitur which had been forwarded to him by the Court of Appeals, and after some remarks by Counsel, Judge DAVIES proceeded to sentence him as follows:

James Rodgers, you were indicted in the Court of General Sessions of the City and County of New-York for the murder of John Swanston. To that indictment you pleaded not guilty. A trial was had in the Court of General Sessions before a jury of your country, and that jury, after deliberation and careful examination of the testimony, found you guilty of the murder and felony with which you stood charged. The proceedings had upon the trial in the Court of General Sessions were removed to this Court by your counsel. This Court, upon a review of those proceedings, thought there had been an error committed which might by a possibility have done you a wrong. A new trial was ordered, and from the judgment of this court an appeal was taken by the District-Attorney to the Court of Appeals; that court has reversed the decision of this court, leaving, therefore, your original conviction standing in full force. The highest court of the State has therefore decided upon your case, and after solemn deliberation and careful consideration has adjudged that you were guilty of the crime charged against you, and that you have been legally convicted of that crime. Nothing, therefore, remains for this court to do but to appoint a day for execution. They have appointed Friday, the 12th day of November next, as the day upon which the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York must do execution upon the judgment of the General Sessions.

While Judge DAVIES was addressing him, he stood apparently unmoved, and did not at any time exhibit signs of emotion. He was taken in charge by the Sheriff and removed to his cell in the Tombs, followed by a large crowd.

Before Judge Davies.

THE WEST WASHINGTON MARKET CASE.

An application was made in behalf of the receiver in this case, to compel Selah M. Bogart to pay an increased rent, or to vacate. After hearing the argument, the Judge ordered it to be referred, either to Ex-Judge Kent or Cowles—whichever can attend to it—to ascertain the value of the rent, and the amount due.

Caleb Cushing on Free Negroes.

CALEB CUSHING wrote a letter to the Committee of a public dinner given to JAMES L. ORR, Speaker of the House of Representatives, at Craytonville, S. C., which is published in the *Boston Post*. He discoursed learnedly of the "negro power":

"I continue to hear all about me, it is true, from time to time, exhortations to the North (that is, the Northeast) to persist in being stupidly jealous of the South, (that is, the Southeast.) Many of the aspirants for popular favors in New-England still harp on this, for want of other ideas, or because, in the transition of society from one stage to another, men sometimes get into the new state of things with the images of the old one still impressed on their eyes, and thus do not realize at once the change of surrounding objects. Or the explanation may be in the natural law, that men, and of course parties composed of men, and States composed of parties, are prone to become fatally engaged in a particular course of action, from which they are morally unable to recede or depart, and in which they continue on with the sense easiness and unreason of the winds. Whatever may be the explanation, so it is that some, and too many, of the public men at the North still strain at the lever of the negro power. I say, the *negro power*; for, counter to what is frequently denominated the slave power of the South, there is what may with greater aptitude be denominated the negro power of the North. That is, many persons, in the absence of other claims to consideration, still obtain it by extravagance in behalf of Africans. Yes, it is a fact humiliating to confess that the cant of negroism still has vogue as one of the minor instruments of demagoguy in Northern States. It is coming, however, to be regarded as rather stale declamation, even here in Massachusetts. And the general question has undergone a remarkable metamorphosis. That exaggerated negro philanthropism at the North, which, while the 'fitful' fever of the distemper was at its acme, operated as the impulse of angry and aggressive attacks by the Northern States, or their citizens, on the political rights of the Southern States, or their citizens, has now passed into an equally exaggerated, morbid, and Quixotic sentiment of passionate zeal for the visionary and idle abstraction of the elevation of the handful of misplaced and bewildered Africans at the North into the degree of political and social equality with white Americans. These Africans are in *circumstances, here, physical and moral, so uncon*genial to their nature, that with all the gratuitous pet*ting bestowed upon them*, and all their accessions from runaways, they are unable to keep pace with the natural progress of population; they do not make themselves a place in the community by average general capableness; and they have not sufficient force of character or intelligence to betake themselves, as they should, somewhere else, to try their hands in the responsible business of life among men of their own race, and to rise or fall according to their deserts, in the British West Indies, in Hayti, or in Liberia. And yet we, in Massachusetts, are now especially unhappy, because we have just learned that, in certain cases, these persons cannot bring suits in the Federal Courts against the citizens of other States. Hence, notwithstanding that we have been for some time busy in the attempt to disfranchise white men who are citizens of the United States, we have now undertaken to enfranchise black men who are not. Our humanity demands the concurrent elevation of the one race and degradation of the other. Thus, not the character only, but the local relation of the controversy has changed. They, who had heretofore labored, and not without success, to counteract plans of encroachment on the rights of other States, or of direct overthrow of the Constitution, have now to contend for the defence of their own rights, and for those of the men of their own race, within their respective States. Meanwhile, the fact, that the negrophilist agitation at the North has taken the direction of the simultaneous enfranchisement of the black men and disfranchisement of the white ones, offers to the friends of good government and of constitutional order the double advantage, first, that the new issue involves not merely the question of the relative depression of white men, but also their actual sacrifice, and the perpetration of *palpable inequality and gross injustice, under pre*tence of justice and equality; and, secondly, that *it is a domestic issue, not one of assault on the* rights of other States, nor affecting in any way the peace and tranquillity of the Union. It would seem, also, that *the pretentious friends of humanity* in New-England, while in hot pursuit of *this new chimera, of not less monstrous* and contradictory composition than the old one of the classic tradition, must find themselves too much occupied with impracticable abstractions to have time or thoughts left for continued intervention in *the domestic affairs of others of the United States.* These, it seems to me, are considerations of auspi*cious omen for the* future relations of the Northern and Southern States.

I discern other signs of returning healthfulness of the public mind. Men of all political parties are beginning to see and admit the anarchical, as well as the immoral and irreligious tendencies of the Anti-Slavery agitation. It avowedly discards every duty of Government and every *obligation of law; it ostentatiously* advocates political assassination; it preaches a reli*gion of irreligion; all evanescent absurdities of* opinion are its allies; there is a monstrous delusion of table-rapping *tricks*, miscalled spiritualism, moving parallel with it; the stereotyped names of the same vagrant agitators, of all colors and sexes, figure in the Woman's Rights, Free-Love and Abolition Conventions; we live in a Babel of crotchety Conventions, each with its pet *folly to fuss over*; the negroes themselves have now taken up the trade of Conventions, with the declared purpose of invading our families; and the terms of contempt in which these peripatetic professional conventionizers, male and female, black and white, speak of morality, religion and the Bible, are only exceeded by those of hatred which they apply to the Constitution and the Union. Rest assured that if, in all this, there be peril to any part of the country, it is peril mainly to this part, in which such madness runs riot. Here its mischievous effects are first felt; and it must succeed in the accomplishment of its purpose of dissolution and disorder here, before it can begin to accomplish them elsewhere. It cannot succeed here without a revolution and civil war, the fires of which would have to devour the northern States before they could reach the southern. But these evil influences cannot and will not prevail even here. You would be interested, if not surprised to see, if you had the opportunity, how few in number are the busy mischief-makers among us in Massachusetts; how uncomfortably wrong-minded they are even as to one another and in their own self-estimation; what a dreary life of inflamed and irate opposition to everybody and to everything they lead; how much of reputation they receive at the hands of those very party leaders who use and abuse them as the means of party combination; how accidental is the ascendency of the present possessors of power in the State; how much of resentfulness at injuries, some real, and more imagined, and how much of vague apprehension of they know not what, have coöperated to produce the alienation of men from their fellow-citizens of the South; how unsubstantial, superficial and easily overcome is that alienation; and how true and warm beats the great heart of Massachusetts with emotions of fraternal regard for the rest of the Union."

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—JAMES CLAREY, Friday evening, attempted to make way with himself while in a fit of delirium tremens. The Police locked him up for safe keeping.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 2, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce since noon of yesterday have been as follows: 6 bbls. Ashes, 24,921 bbls. Flour, 12,836 bushels Wheat, 29,[illegible] bushels Corn, 7,[illegible] bushels Oats, 375 pkgs. Provisions, and 670 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet, at about former rates, Pots, [illegible] Pearls, [illegible] 12½ ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,112 bbls., including [illegible] bbls. Pots, and 269 bbls. Pearls. Total Stock same time last year, 963 bbls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia, during the week, [illegible] hhds. No. 1 Quercitron, [illegible], closing at $31 ⅌ ton.

COFFEE—The demand has been limited, and sales have been confined to 80 bags Java, at 15c.; 100 Jamaica, at 12½c.; 200 Santos, at 12c.; 93 Rio, at 10¾c., and 25 Bahia, at 9½c. ⅌ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Sales have been made, to-day, of 1,500 bales, here and in transit. We quote lots here thus:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	11	11	11	11
Middling	13⅜	13⅜	13½	13⅝
Middling Fair	13⅞	13⅞	14	14⅛

DYEWOODS—The light supplies and firmness of holders check transactions.

Stock of Dyewoods in New-York, Oct. 1.

	1857.	1858.
Barwood, tons	400	[illegible]
Camwood, tons	35	[illegible]
Fustic, tons	5	[illegible]
Logwood, tons	743	[illegible]
Lima Wood, tons	300	[illegible]
Sapan Wood, tons	300	[illegible]
Total, tons	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is much depressed for State and Western Flours. Prices are generally lower. The receipts greatly exceed the requirements of buyers. The demand is mainly for home use. Sales 6,[illegible] bbls.

Unsound and rejected State, ⅌ bbl.	[illegible]
Standard Superfine State	[illegible]
Standard Extra State	[illegible]
Superfine Western	[illegible]
Fancy Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Extra Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	[illegible]

Canadian is more plenty, and is heavy and declining rates; sales 425 bbls., at [illegible] for superfine and $5 40@$6 50 for low to choice extra, ⅌ bbl. Southern continues in slack demand at easier prices; sales 1,150 bbls. at $4 90@$5 40 for rejected brands; $5 60@$5 90 for mixed and straight brands, and [illegible] for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is very quiet at $3 25@$4 for fine to superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, mainly at $4 20@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 65@$4 [illegible] for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales, to-day, 900 boxes new crop Raisins, and 470 boxes old do. do. at yesterday's quotations; also, 250 pkgs. Valencia Raisins on private terms.

GRAIN—Wheat is moderately inquired for, at, however, reduced prices; sales 18,000 bushels, including prime Red Western, at $1 23; unsound Milwaukee Club, at private bargain; with small lots of White and Red Southern, within yesterday's range. Corn is less sought after and is tending downward. Sales 28,000 bushels, at 60c.@75c. for a small lot of very choice do., and 85c. for White Southern, and 72½c. for unsound to good sound mixed Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 5,500 bushels, at 79c.@80c. ⅌ bushel. Barley is actively inquired for, at firmer prices. Sales 18,[illegible] bushels, to arrive and here, chiefly to arrive, at prices within a range of from $1 10@$1 15 ⅌ bushel. Oats are in slack demand, at languid rates. Western at 48c.@51c.; Canada at 48c.@51c.; State at 45c.@48c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 38c.@42c. and Southern at 35c.@40c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,000 bales, at 55c.@60c., cash, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is inactive and somewhat nominal.

Stock of Hemp in New-York, Oct. 1.

American, undressed, bales	400	[illegible]
American, dressed, bales	378	[illegible]
Manila, bales	9,238	[illegible]
Other Foreign, bales	900	[illegible]
Total bales	11,[illegible]	[illegible]
Russian, tons	311	[illegible]

HIDES—Have been less freely dealt in at, however, unaltered prices. Stock in hands here 73,134 of all kinds, against 238,177 same time last year.

IRON—The demand is limited; prices have not varied. Sales in Philadelphia during the week 500 tons No. 1 Anthracite at $20 50@$21; 300 tons No. 2 at $20; 250 tons Forge at $19, and 500 tons mixed numbers on terms not made public; 1,000 tons No. 2 Foundry at $19, cash. A sale of old railroad bars was also made at $26, cash.

LIME—Rockland, 64c. for common, and $1 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is dull and heavy, 46c.@48c.; Porto Rico, 31c.@40c.; Cuba Muscovado, 26c.@30c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c.@25c., ⅌ gallon, usual terms. 70 hhds. Cuba Muscovado were sold at 26c. ⅌ gallon, usual terms.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine are quiet at about former rates. Sales [illegible] bbls. Spirits Turpentine, part at 51c., cash, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in moderate request at somewhat firmer prices. Sales 700 bbls., in lots, at $16 90@$17 for Mess, and $14 75@$14 80 for prime, ⅌ bbl. Meats continue depressed and languid, at 9½c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 6½c.@[illegible] for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is in request, at about former quotations, including dry salted middles, at [illegible] 10½c.; short, clean, City-cured Middles at [illegible] and smoked sugar-cured hams, at 12c.@14c. ⅌ lb. Lard is in good demand, at previous rates, 470 tcs. and bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 11c.@11½c. for fair to prime old, ⅌ lb. Beef is dull and irregular; sales 275 bbls., in lots, at $12 50@$14 25 *for re*packed Western Mess; $14 75@$15 25 for extra do.; $11@$11 50 for Country Mess, ⅌ bbl. Butter is in good request, at 14c.@20c. for Ohio; 16c.@[illegible] for common to good State, and 20c.@[illegible] for prime to choice State, ⅌ lb. Cheese is in demand, at 6½c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.

SEEDS—The demand is fair; prices are sustained. Sales 150 bushels Clover at 9c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.; and [illegible] bushels Timothy at $2@$2 25 ⅌ bushel. Sales in Philadelphia, during the week, 1,000 bushels Cloverseed at $5 50@$5 75, closing at $5 75 for old; and [illegible] closing at $6 for new, ⅌ 64 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been somewhat brisker, sales having been made of 785 hhds., nearly all Cuba, at 6¾c.@[illegible]c.; and 1,400 boxes Havana, chiefly at 7¾c.@8c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been less sought after, though prices have favored buyers. R. L. & A. Stuart have reduced the prices for their hard and soft about ¼c. ⅌ lb. They now quote their varieties thus: Loaf, at 10½c.; Crushed at 10½c.; Circle A. Crushed at 10⅛c.; Ground at 9¾c. ⅌ lb.

Stock of Sugar in Philadelphia, Oct. 1.

[illegible]

Total 12,227 5,900 1,673 [illegible]

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 lbs. prime at 10¾c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Crude continues in lively request at full prices. The movements in manufactured during September Messrs. MESSENGER notice thus: "The market, at the commencement of the month, opened with a buoyant feeling and an active demand; but at the close we notice less inquiry, notwithstanding holders are very firm at our quotations, which on some descriptions are again from 1c. to 2c. higher. We conclude that prices have reached their culminating point for this season. The sales are in excess of last year, while the stock is not much over one-half, leaving the strong position of the market. Sales for Sept., 1858, 25,441 pkgs.; same time 1857, 20,842 pkgs. Stocks Oct. 1, 1858, 28,449 pkgs., 1857, 50,109 pkgs."

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls. at 23c.@23½c., cash, chiefly within the range, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were dull and heavy. For Liverpool, the engagements comprised 300 bales Cotton at 5-32d. ⅌ lb.; 10,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 3¼d. ⅌ *bushel; 1,300 bbls. Resin at 1s. 9d.;* some Turpentine on private terms; 300 boxes Cheese at 17s. 6d.; and by steamer, 800 boxes Cheese at 40s. For London, 12 tons Seed at 17s., and *500 bbls. Resin on terms not* ascertained. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List, have been*: Two ships from Mobile to Liverpool, Cotton, at ½d.@[illegible]; one from Charleston to Havre, ¾c.; one from Philadelphia to Portsmouth, co. Coal, $3; one from Philadelphia to St. Catherine's, Coal, $3; two barks from Philadelphia, to Rosario, Coal, $12; a bark, *hence to Buenos Ayres, Lumber*, $17, or if to Rosario, $21; a ship, 425 tons, to Havana, $2,500; five schooners, six and twelve months in the Cuba and Gulf trade, one, 163 tons, $[illegible]; one, 165 tons, $675; one, 196 tons $[illegible]; one, [illegible] tons, $650, and the other, 255 tons, $675; a schooner, 160 tons, to a Windward Island and back, $1,130; a brig, to a Windward Island, 70c. ⅌ bbl.; one from Elizabethport to [illegible], Coal, $6 25; one, 200 tons, to South side Cuba and back, $1,800; a schooner, [illegible] tons, to San Juan, Nic., and back, $3,500; a British brig, from Norfolk to Barbadoes, about $13 50; a brig from Norfolk to two ports in a windward island, $13; bark [illegible], 400 tons, to Valparaiso, Guidebo and [illegible]; a bark from Richmond to Rio, a brig to Kingston, Ja., one from Ellsworth to North side Cuba and back to a port north of Hatteras, and a schooner to St. Thomas and a market, on private terms.

Trade on the Canals.

From the Albany Statesman.

The receipts at tide water of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, for the 4th week of September in 1857 and 1858, have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1857	39,768	212,191	339,822	[illegible]
1858	70,666	264,283	480,934	[illegible]
Increase	30,908	Dec. 47,908	Inc. 141,112	Dec. [illegible]

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles so far for the years 1857 and 1858, have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1857	383,446	2,414,437	4,538,046	[illegible]
1858	1,249,074	6,365,867	6,621,[illegible]	[illegible]
Increase	865,628	3,951,430	Dec. 14,100	Dec. [illegible]

Reducing the wheat to flour, the excess, in the receipts of 1858 over 1857, is equal to 1,865,334 bbls.

The receipts at tide water of the principal articles of produce, from the opening of the Canals to and including the 30th ult., have been as follows:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Flour, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bush	6,367,[illegible]	2,414,437	4,000,[illegible]
Corn, bush	7,667,[illegible]	4,538,046	4,521,[illegible]
Barley, bush	736,[illegible]	625,115	373,[illegible]
Rye, bush	[illegible]	122,055	[illegible]
Oats, bush	[illegible]	1,792,[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese, lbs	313,100	375,480	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bacon, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The letter-bag for the United States Squadron in the East Indies, to be forwarded from the Naval Library and Institute, Boston Navy-yard, by the storeship *Charmer*, will remain open until the 10th of October. Letters and newspapers sent to the care of the Institute prior to that date will be forwarded.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
WILL REOPEN ON TUESDAY, Oct. 5,
WITH THE FAVORITE COMEDY, PLACING
ENTIRELY REGILT,
PAINTED
REDECORATED,
Under the good management
of
Mr. WALLACK,
who, having recovered from his long and severe illness, will resume his old and pleasing duties as a caterer for the amusement of the public.
Super Scenery.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
The company will consist of
Mr. WALLACK,
Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
Mr. WHEATLEIGH, (first appearance in this Theatre,)
Mr. DYOTT, Mr. SLOAN, Mr. H. B. PHILLIPS,
Mr. FLOYD, (first appearance here.)
Mr. CHIPPENDALE, Mr. BERNARD, Mr. CHANDLER,
Mr. REVERE, Mr. ROGERS, (first appearance here,)
Mr. GREE, Mr. HODGES, (first appearance here,)
Mr. LASCELLES, (first appearance.) Mr. FARRLOE,
Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. OLIVER,
Mr. JACKSON, Mr. COBURN,
Mrs. HOEY, Mrs. VERNON,
Miss MARY GANNON, Mrs. SLOAN, (first appearance here,)
Mrs. GRATTAN, Miss ERNE,
Mrs. FLOYD, (first appearance here,) Mrs. REEVES,
Miss ERNESTINE HENRARDE, (first appearance here,)
Miss CARMAN, Miss PINE, Miss ORTON,
Miss STELLA, Miss CROSS,
Miss WRIGHT, Miss GOURLAY.
THE ORCHESTRA.
Particular attention has been taken by the Manager in select for this department gentlemen, each one of whom is a first-class performer. They will be under the experienced leading of
Mr. J. P. COOKE.
On the opening night will be produced
A NEW COMEDY,
from the pen of Sidney Rosedale, and first time in America, with new and splendid scenery and costumes, entitled
MOTHERS OF FORTUNE
HOTELING WITH
Chevalier de Lussanay, } Officers of the Guard } Mr. Lester Wallack.
Marquis de Vignerol, } } Mr. Wheatleigh (first appearance.)
Count Dunneville, } Aide-de-Camp } Mr. Rogers
The Duke de Vendome.....Mr. Dyott
Dubissonet, Major Domo.....Mr. Sloan
Pierre.....Mr. Coburn
Officers, Guards, Servants, &c.
The Countess Beauvilliers.....Mrs. Hoey
Marion.....Miss Tree
The Scenery, by Messrs. Leonard and Wallace, will include
SALOON and RECEPTION HALL
In the Chateau of the Countess
PAVILION of the DUKE DE VENDOME,
With view of the French Camp before Barcelona.
After which will be presented a new, but not especially original, allegoric, metaphoric, mythologic fantasia of (sur)passing events, written by Mr. Brougham, and entitled
NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT,
OR, THE
SEIZURE OF THE SEAS;
A TALE OF BLOOD AND BILLS.
Produced with that careful attention to the minutiæ of the mise en scene, splendid sophic illusion, mistiness and chiaro-oscuro, which characterize all the efforts of all the managers in this enlightened and progressive age.
The Music, which is of an organic character, and familiar overmuch to the dwellers in quiet streets, turned accordingly from its original purpose to the most diverting manner, by Mr. John Cooke. The superhuman auxiliaries under the supervision of Mr. Coburn.
The Sea Scenery, which will consist of a series of highly imaginative marine views in water-color, it is confidently anticipated, will exhibit in a proper light the transparent designs of Messrs. Isherwood and Wallace.
The Costumes, mainly selected with reference to their fitness, and in strict accordance with the apocryphal period, illustrated by Mr. Flannery and a host of intelligent sewing machines.
The Properties, personal and putative, all and singular, devised, made and provided according to the requirements of the act, by Mr. Timmany.
The Mechanical Effects—Independent platforms, wire-pulling apparatus, and other submerged subsidiary appliances, by Mr. Bishop.
DISTRIBUTION.
ANCIENT AND FISH-LIKE FOLKS.
Neptune, a son of Malt and Ops; a deeply distressed monarch, reduced to the lowest possible scale of humanity, but making superhuman exertions to keep his head above water.....Mr. Brougham
Chronos, better known as "Old Times," an elderly party of regular habits, esteemed something of a highflyer in the bygone days, but much too slow for the present age.....Mr. Sloan
Oceanus, his marine majesty's nautical father-in-law, a jolly old salt, partial to junketing.....Mr. Chippendale
Boreas, a great blower, son of Aurora, and considerable of a roarer himself.....Mr. C. Bernard
Triton, eldest son of Neptune and first prince of whales.....Mr. F. Hodges
Aesters, } Wind instruments played } Mr. Brown
Auters, } on by Neptune.....} Mr. Hill
Aquilo, } } Mr. Oliver
Africus, } } Mr. Witherspoon
Sea-dogs, odd fish, singing tritons, and submariners generally, by a numerous corps of choristers.
Amphitrite, Queen of the Seas, and acknowledged leader of the real original cod-fish aristocracy.....Mrs. Floyd
(First appearance.)
Nereides, diving belles and diamonds of the first water, the Misses Tyne, Stella, Cooke, Rivers, Lake, &c., &c.
MODERN INNOVATIONS.
Electros, the youngest son of Mercury and Iris, an exceedingly flashy spark, anxious to make his way through the world. Miss Mary Gannon
St. George, proxy for Albion at the projected alliance in high life below stairs.....Mr. Lascelles
(First appearance.)
Columbia, the interesting and interested party on the delightful occasion. For further particulars see "Jenkins".....Miss Tree
July, the sunniest daughter of the year.....Miss Ernestine Henrarde
(First appearance.)
THE TERNEL.
Neptune, worried down into his subcellar by the constant turmoil on his surface, thinks himself sufficiently out of the way of mortal interference, and passes the word for enjoyment, having induced Old Time to stay and join in the fun. In the midst of their fancied security, they are startled by the appearance of a runaway Morse, and the daring rider Electros, who wishes to carry a line from Albion to Columbia, being anxious to effect their union; whereupon Neptune storms at this interference with his kingdom, and also observing a slight flirtation between the young Spark and Amphitrite, orders Boreas into masterly activity, who succeeds in blowing the whole party out of the water.
Foiled in his first attempt, Electros, disguised as a Yankee clock-peddler, seeks counsel of Time, who promises to aid his endeavor by sending his daughter July, whose mild influence subdues the violence of Neptune and the boisterous winds. The desirable union is effected. Immortal science triumphs. His submarine Majesty abdicates, and hands over the sovereignty of the seas to Columbia and Albion.
Amongst the scenery and incidental inducements will be found:
ACT I.
Submarine Grotto in the Deep, Deep Sea.....Isherwood
Glamorous chorus of jolly sea dogs:
"Oh! did you ne'er hear of the jolly old watchman?"
Royal entrance and admonitory song by Neptune:
"Look out, look out, we give you warning."
Time pays a passing visit, and is induced to remain.
Cantata Italian, Neptune.
Legendo Lascivio.
Startling appearance of the flying Morse.
Addressed to Time: "Oh! fly with me, my mother."
Unexpected arrival of Electros who indulges in "positively shocking conduct."
Comic song and dance, fire song:
"I'm a brisk and bright young fellow."
Return of Queen Amphitrite from Newport.
Neptune calls upon Time to witness his intended demonstration essentially checked by Electros.
Ridiculous position of the assailers.
Her Majesty's Consul Bounotis—Wallace.
Interesting conversation between Amphitrite and Electros; his plan for the union of Columbia and Albion favorably received by the Queen; the signal heard from the Nymphs and Amphitrites.
Vaudeville—Electros—"It's the mild and melodious steam whistle I hear."
The Plateau at the Bottom of the Sea—Isherwood.
Chorus of agitated water spirits—"What in thunder is the muss?"
Neptune floored by the deep sea lead, he intercepts a line from the pictures, and lays his plans to foil them.
Dangers of Albion and Columbia.
In two diving bells; the union all but effected; sudden and tempestuous interference of Neptune and Boreas; stormy finale.
ACT II.
The Wessenger of Quarter—Wallace.
Time, regulating his works, soliloquizes upon the rapid tendency of the age; he is visited by Electros.
Timely appearance of July
attended by her happy hours.
Descriptive ballet of action and chorus.
"Come, joyous hours, with song and dance."
Characteristic dance by July.
Neptune's subjugation determined.
Another maritime station.
The King of the Sea, troubled in his mind, takes occasion to give his wife a piece of it—She retaliates—A disturbing element—Audacious reappearance of Electros, accompanied by Time and July—Sanguinary resolution of the Monarch—The sea-pays to be crushed out—Song Neptune:
"Blow, blow, puff out and stretch your lungs,"
with familiar chorus.
Contention of the genial seasons and the boisterous influences. The Northern repulsed.
NEPTUNE DEFEATED,
leading to
The Placid Surface of the Sea.—Isherwood.
Grand allegoric tableau, emblematic of the friendly union of
Albion and Columbia.
Lachrymatic sale by Neptune, and
TRIUMPHANT FINALE.
Lend let your voices
Sound over the sea,
Who but rejoices
In unity,
Thus then, for ever
Joined hand in hand
May Columbia and Albion be united.
Prompter.....M. H. B. PHILLIPS.
Box Office open every morning at 9 o'clock, under the Saloon and Parquet.....50 cents
Stalls.....$1
Private Boxes.....$7
Family Circle.....50 cents

THE DEACON OF GREENWOOD'S COURSE OF LECTURES
for 1858.
Mr. De CORDOVA will lecture at Chinese Hall,
1. On Science.....MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, 1858.
2. On The Four Great Epochs of Science....." 11th.
3. On The Philosophy of Laughing and Smiling....." 18th.
The Lectures will commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets at the music and bookstores, and at Chinese Hall.
Admission 50 cents. Tickets to the course of three Lectures $1.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, the Lecture on Money.

THE INFANT READER!
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS
of LITTLE BILLY, the pet of the public, who will give a Reading at Dodworth's Rooms, TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 5. Tickets 50 cents. May be had at the Music Stores of Hall & Son and Firth & Pond, or at the door.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—FAMOUS DR. VALENTINE, the veritable man with a thousand faces, a thousand tongues, and ten thousand stories, anecdotes, dialogues, monologues, &c., all lithographically illustrative of the inestimable Life Pills and Purgative Pills, for which THEODORE THEATRE OF ART, or AMERICAN MIMIC WORLD, with its thousands of active figures—mammoth actresses, horses, dogs, elephants, camels, velocipedes, &c. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, and this evening, at 7½ o'clock, the GRAND AQUARIA, the Hippy Family, Living Hippopotamus, &c. Admittance 25 cents; Children under 10, 12 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE, E. No. 624 Broadway.
GREAT MODERN COMEDY WEEK.
With a firm determination to maintain a leading position in the race for public favor, the same means have been in requisition as those which have placed us in the
GREAT COMEDY COMPANY,
Embracing the names of Burnett,
STAR PERFORMERS,
Who have been received in New-York and the principal cities of the Union with that enthusiasm and remunerative appreciation which are ever accorded to
GENIUS OF THE FIRST ORDER.
Foremost among those who make up the
BRILLIANT STELLAR COMBINATION
May be recorded the names of
Mr. BLAKE,
Mr. COULDOCK,
Mr. J. S. BROWNE,
Mr. JEFFERSON,
Mr. WALCOTT,
Mr. BURNETT,
Mr. SOTHERN,
Mr. PETERS,
Mr. VARRY,
Mr. THOMAS BAKER,
Mrs. BLAKE,
Miss MINNIE MACARTHY,
Mlle. LAMOUREUX,
Miss SARA STEVENS, and
Miss LAURA KEENE,
While those supporting the subordinate ROLES are artists of acknowledged
FIRST-CLASS ABILITY.
The Management takes pleasure in announcing the production
For the FIRST TIME in this Theatre,
On MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, 1858,
(and EVERY EVENING during the week,)
of Boucicault's famous modern Comedy, entitled
LONDON ASSURANCE,
in a style of such surpassing brilliance as to defy all competition, and the following unprecedented
DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS:
Sir Harcourt Courtly.....Mr. J. S. Browne
(his first appearance this season.)
Charles Courtley.....Mr. Sothern
Dazzle.....Mr. Walcott
(his first appearance this season, prior to his Southern cough.)
Meddle.....Mr. Blake
Sir Harkaway.....Mr. Burnett
Dolly Spanker.....Mr. Peters
Cool.....Mr. Levick
Lady Gay Spanker.....Miss Laura Keene
Grace Harkaway.....Miss Sara Stevens
Pert.....Miss Flynn
After which, a grand PAS SEUL, by the famous
LAMOUREUX.
To conclude with the roaring farce of
JENNY LINDA.
Jenny Leatherlungs (with several songs) Miss Minnie Macarthy.
Granby Gag (with a breakdown).....Mr. Jefferson
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 4,
The performance will commence with the drama of
THE PHANTOM.
Phantom.....Mr. J. B. Howe.
After which, the grand oriental Panoramic of
RAOUL, OR THE MAGIC STAR.
Conrad.....Mr. L. Fox; Gelle.....Miss A. Price
Concluding with the Drama of
HANDSOME JACK, THE HIGHWAYMAN.

PHILOSOPHICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
Dr. HOYNTON respectfully announces that he will give ONE SCIENTIFIC EXHIBITION
Of amusing and brilliant experiments in CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY and ELECTRO-MAGNETISM, at the
COOPER INSTITUTE,
On MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 4.
The entertainment will consist of a great variety of experiments in Electricity, Galvanism, Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.
Experiments with the COMPOUND GYROSCOPE.
A Rod of iron will be suspended in the air untouched by anything.
A Boy will be lifted by Electric force.
Magnets will be charged and discharged.
Why the magnetic needle points to the north, explained.
The proofs that the earth is a magnet.
Water will be decomposed and formed.
A small Cannon will be loaded with Water and fired off with an Icicle.
Water will be set on fire, and a bonfire built of ice, with many other instructive and pleasing experiments.
The Water-Gas-Light experiment will be introduced, exhibiting a beautiful Gas-Light from the Combustion of Water.
It will be shown how the English proposed to blow up the ships at Sebastopol.
Many interesting experiments will be made with a Galvanic Battery. A beautiful
BALLOON ASCENSION,
with Net and Car attached, will be made.
Dr. B. will endeavor to render the entertainment instructive as well as amusing to an intelligent audience.
Tickets 25 cents. (Tickets to the Lectures on Geology will not admit to this entertainment.) Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN.
SECOND SEASON—1858-9.
First Concert SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, 1858.
FIRST REHEARSAL AT THE ATHENÆUM
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 6, 1858, at 3 o'clock.
THEO. EISFELD, Conductor; J. NOLL, Leader.
Persons wishing to subscribe, or to procure tickets of admission to Concerts and Rehearsals, will please apply at the music store of Carl Prox, No. 213 Fulton-st.; at the bookstores of W. W. Rose, No. 143 Atlantic-st., and W. H. Babcock, No. 248 Fulton-st.; at the drug-store of H. H. Dickinson, corner of Atlantic and Henry sts., to the Treasurer, Dr. Hull, corner of Clinton and Joralemon, or to the Secretary, Rufus Hicks, Bangor House, Brooklyn.
ROBT. R. RAYMOND, Secretary.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
SEVENTEENTH SEASON 1858-59.
The Board of Directors respectfully inform their members and the public that the Concerts and Rehearsals will take place at Niblo's Garden. First public Rehearsal SATURDAY, Oct. 9, at 3½ P. M. For subscriptions apply at the Music Stores of Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUTS, No. 769 Broadway; C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway; WALKER, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or to Mr. L. SPIER, Secretary, No. 351 Broome-st.
By order, L. SPIER, Secretary.

MINSTREL HALL, NO. 444 BROADWAY.
THE RENOWNED CAMPBELL MINSTRELS
The model Troupe of the world.
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 4, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
THE GREATEST PROGRAMME OF THE SEASON.
By the solicitation of a great many patrons of this establishment, the Manager has pleasure to inform the public that Mr. UNSWORTH on the banjo and as BROTHER BONES, S. C. HOWARD'S first appearance since his recent indisposition.
Notice—Doors open at 6½, commence at 7½. Admission 25 cents. E. SNIFFIN, Proprietor.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

LADIES' EQUESTRIAN FESTIVAL,
AT JONES' WOOD,
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6.
Tickets 50 cents. To be had at all the principal hotels and music stores.
For full particulars, see Wednesday's Times.
THOMAS THORP, Manager,
No. 179 East Broadway.

DISBROW'S RIDING ACADEMY,
24th-st., and 2nd-ave.
Open daily for ladies from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Open daily for gentlemen from 6 to 8 A. M., and 3 to 6 P. M.
Evening Class for gentlemen for instruction on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 8 to 10 P. M.
Reception Evenings for ladies and gentlemen, for exercise and amusement, will commence on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 8 to 10 P. M.
Saddle horses for the road to let.

NOW OPEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE,
DAY AND EVENING, UNTIL NOV. 1,
THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
This large display of the products of our National Skill and Industry is now permanently open.
DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
will be in attendance EVERY EVENING, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of each week will perform a GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by programme.
All communications relative to the Fair should be addressed to WM. B. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary, Crystal Palace.
By order of the Board of Managers,
F. W. GREENHALGH, Jr. Chairman.

LECTURES ON TRAVELS IN CENTRAL AMERICA.—In compliance with a special invitation from our most distinguished citizens, Capt. J. J. Bowen (formerly Captain of the Texas Rangers) will deliver three lectures on his Explorations in the Far Interior of Africa, lying north of the travels of Dr. Livingstone. The lectures will be delivered under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, THURSDAY, Oct. 7, Religious Customs; Africa; TUESDAY, Oct. 12, The People and Slavery; THURSDAY, Oct. 14, The Future of Africa. Commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets for the course $1; single lecture, 50c. For sale at Messrs. C. S. Francis & Co.'s, No. 554 Broadway, Genoux, Crawford & Reynolds, No. 82 William-st.; at the Library, Astor-place; No. 16 Nassau-st.; and at the door.

SIGNORINA SPINOLA'S MUSICAL ACADEMY.—No. 280 Court-st., corner of President-st., Brooklyn. Having studied under the first Italian masters, young ladies will be thoroughly prepared for operatic, concert or private singers. The highest references given. At home from 11 to 3.
N. B.—She also teaches in New-York. A note addressed to Box No. 1,202, New-York Post-Office, will receive prompt attention.

MILLINERY.

BONNETS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
BONNET GOODS AND OTHER ARTICLES
Connected with the trade, in great variety, at L. P. THIBALS', No. 194 Bowery, third door above Broome-st. Milliners supplied.

FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS AT E. LANDRY'S, No. 680 Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Country retailers can call themselves with unexpressed sets of the furs at wholesale prices. Every article warranted.

NEW CARPETS.
For Fall Trade,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
The subscriber is prepared to exhibit and his most extensive stock, No. 325 Canal-st. and No. 31 Howard-st., New-York, a very fine assortment of Carpets in new patterns, viz.:
MEDALLION Carpets in various rich designs.

	Per Yard.		
VELVET Carpets	$1 25	to	$1 50
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS Carpets	0 87½	to	1 12½
BRUSSELS Carpets	1 12½	to	37½
THREE-PLY Carpets	0 87½	to	1 00
SUPER INGRAIN Carpets	0 62½	to	0 75
EXTRA FINE INGRAIN Carpets	0 45	to	0 55
COMMON INGRAIN Carpets	0 37	to	0 37½

Twilled and plain Venetian Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Drugget, Rugs, Mats, Stair-rods, &c., &c.
At wholesale and retail.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 325 Canal-st. through to No. 31 Howard-st.,
Between BROADWAY and Elm-st., New-York.
Also, sole agent for selling Auburn Power Loom and Auburn Prince-made Three-ply, Ingrain and Venetian Carpets.
N. B.—Carpets for Churches made to order.

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO., NO. 478 BROADWAY,
WHOLESALE IN COLUMN.
GREAT ASSORTMENT OF
CLOAKS,
In every desirable style, quality and price.
In addition to our large importations of Paris patterns which we receive by every steamer, we daily receive
NOVELTIES, ORIGINAL AND ELEGANT.
Our stock is now replete with the most
SELECT, CHOICE, RICH AND BEAUTIFUL
CLOAKS, PRINCESS WRAPPERS, OPERA CLOAKS, AND RAGLANS,
Ever exhibited.
CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 478 Broadway.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 478 Broadway.
Specialite in
PARIS BONNETS AND FRENCH MILLINERY.
Just received per steamer Arabia, and will open on Monday, the 4th inst.
Paris Bonnets from
GOLBERG, LAURE, ALPHONSINE, PAUCET and DUFOUR,
And elegant styles of our own manufacture, from the choicest materials, and in variety and
PRICE UNPRECEDENTED.
Flowers and Head-dresses from
HARING,
And Feathers and Plumes from
"BUENAVENTURA."
Will be opened on Monday. Ladies are invited to examine these goods, as it is believed they are much superior to any ever before imported.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 478 Broadway.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 478 Broadway.
Specialite in Shawls.
In addition to our universal assortment of
BROCHE, LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
RAYE AND STELLAS,
Scotch and French, all wool, long, square and round-cornered
SHAWLS,
Basket Cloth,
We are exhibiting a variety of styles of Shawls in GENUINE GOATS' HAIR AND CASHMERE WOOL RAYE—NOVELTIES TO BE FOUND IN NO OTHER STORE IN THE CITY, and purchased in Europe to the "COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE" at Paris.
On Monday we shall open 2,000 Stella Shawls, bought at the great auction sale of shawls on Friday.
Handsome styles at $4, $5 and $6 each.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 478 Broadway.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF CLOAKS,
FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE,
IS NOW READY,
AT BULPIN'S NEW STORE,
No. 413 BROADWAY.
GRAY CLOTH RAGLANS,
BLACK CLOTH RAGLANS,
OPERA CLOAKS,
RICH VELVET CLOAKS,
EMBROIDERED DO.,
THE LATEST PARISIAN STYLES.
GEO. BULPIN,
BRANDRETH BUILDING.

ARMAND & LAMONTAINE'S BANKRUPTCY.
NEW CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
Sale in continuation,
At No. 361 Broadway.
By order of Assignees.
100 rich black velvet Cloaks, at $35;
250 black beaver Raglans, at $12;
Will be opened for this week's sales.
W. D. ESTERBE,
between Thompson's and Taylor's saloons.

HONITON COLLARS, MALTESE COLLARS.
A fine assortment selling at half price.
Just received, a new invoice of
PINEAPPLE HANDKERCHIEFS,
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway

HONITON SETS.
MEDALLION SETS,
POINT ALENCON SETS,
POINT APPLIQUE SETS, PUFF LACE SLEEVES,
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
A beautiful assortment at low prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

NEW GOODS, RICH GOODS,
AND MORE OF THEM,
AT STILL LOWER PRICES,
BY
CHARLES HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-ST.,
A Large Invoice of
NEW STYLE OF RICH MUSLIN DE LAINES,
At One Shilling per yard.
Will be offered, on MONDAY, Oct. 4.
Also, five cases
RICH DRESS SILKS,
Composing
Robes a Volants,
Robes a Double Jupe,
Chene Bayadere,
Cannela Stripe,
Black Gro de Rhin.
We would invite particular attention to our unsurpassed assortment of
LADIES' RAGLANS, CIRCULARS, AND CLOAKS,
IN EVERY VARIETY,
Which we offer at prices
LESS THAN THE MATERIAL COST.
OUR HOUSEKEEPERS' DEPARTMENT
Contains all the best marks
OF PURE IRISH LINENS
AND DOMESTIC COTTONS
IN THE NEW-YORK MARKET.
The prices affixed on the most important articles are marked below, being 30 per cent
BELOW THE ORIGINAL COST:
Fine Damask Linen Diapers, 8x4 wide, at 50 cents per yard.
Fine Damask Napkins at 12s. per dozen.
Waltham Sheetings, double width, at 20 cents per yard.
Waltham Sheetings, 7x4 wide, at 1s. per yard.
English Long Cloths at 6¼ cents per yard.
TO STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY,
We have only to add, we are daily receiving new invoices of
FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS
By every steamer,
The Auctions.
And Manufacturers.
NONE SHOULD PURCHASE
WITHOUT FIRST EXAMINING OUR STOCK.
Orders from the country must be accompanied by the cash.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS.
Purchasers of any description of Dry Goods will serve their own interests by examining the large and varied assortment of seasonable goods on sale at the extensive emporium of
H. B. CLAFF & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.
SILKS, all the fashionable styles in BAYADERE, PLAIN, PLAID, STRIPED and MOIRE ANTIQUE SILKS.
SHAWLS, every description of BROCHE, STELLA, WOOL and PRINTED SHAWLS, from medium qualities to the choicest goods imported.
MERINOS, an extensive choice of selection of Shades, full 20 PER CENT. LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES.
PARAMATTAS—Twenty cases just received, forming the largest and best assorted retail stock of these goods in this City,
TOGETHER WITH
A complete assortment of SAXONY and WOOL PLAIDS, POIRE DE CHEVRES, AMERICAN and IMPORTED DE LAINES, Flannels, Blankets, Mourning Goods, Prints, Domestics, Linen Goods, &c., &c., at prices that must commend attention.
H. B. CLAFF & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.,
Corner of Monroe-st.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW-SHADE WAREHOUSE.
ROLOSON & HART,
No. 365 Broadway,
Have now in store for exhibition to the
RETAIL TRADE
The largest and richest assortment of the above Goods, OF THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION, to be found in the City.
Being practical Upholsterers and Paper Hangers, we are prepared to execute every style of work in the best manner, as WE EMPLOY NONE BUT THE BEST WORKMEN.

BEST PARIS KID GLOVES.
LE BOUTILLIER BROS. have received 2 cases of the original JOUVIN'S best Kid Gloves, the colors made to their order. Ladies will find these the best gloves offered in this market.
No. 205 Canal-st.,
Four doors from Broadway.

SILKS, MERINOES, AND DE LAINES,
Of all kinds, at the lowest prices.
Also,
An immense assortment of
SHAWLS—Stella, Broche, Wool, &c., &c.
LE BOUTILLIER BROS.,
No. 205 Canal-st.,
Four doors from Broadway.

POPULAR TRADE.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, Oct. 4, 200 pieces IMPERIAL TOULARD,
in the choicest colors and cross-over patterns,
at 31 cents per yard.
Also,
300 pieces CHALLY BAYADERE, &c.,
purchased at auction,
at 20 cents per yard,
greatly below their value.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

POPULAR SILKS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. have made large additions to their stock of Silks,
At 81 and 87½ per yard.
Just received per steamer Arabia.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

POPULAR TRADE IN HOSIERY.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open, Monday, Oct. 4, 1,600 dozen Ladies' English and German 3-thread Cotton Hose,
At 25 cents per pair.
Also,
A complete assortment of all kinds of
WINTER HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
Imported expressly for the retail trade.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

AUCTION EMBROIDERIES.
A large lot of Paris-trimmed Embroideries, Breakfast Sets, Handkerchiefs and Collars, just received from auction, at half their original cost. Also,
Paris and Nancy Embroideries, of our own importations, in extensive variety, and warranted the latest styles, purchased at cash prices.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 702 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

FALL AND WINTER
GARMENTS,
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1858.
NO. 369 CANAL-ST.,
AND
NO. 478 BROADWAY.

FASHIONABLE PARIS DRESS SILKS.
A full assortment of Elegant Robes and Silks, just received per steamers.
ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS.
New Fall Styles, Plain and Fancy, in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS AND RUGS,
Imperial Velvet, Patent Tapestry and Medallion Carpetings. Also, three-ply Ingrain, Stair and
LOW-PRICED CARPETINGS,
In every variety, including all the Newest Patterns.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

DOMESTIC GOODS AND FLANNELS.
Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Shirtings, Drillings, Canton Flannels, Bed Ticking, Aprons Checks, &c., &c.
Also, All-Wool English, American and Shaker Flannels,
RETAILED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CHEAP FALL DRESS GOODS.
Poplins, Valencias, Cashmeres, De Laines, Cromesyns, Merins, Paramattas, Lustres, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

QUILTS, BLANKETS AND COUNTERPANES,
Full assortment of sizes and qualities.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
Broches, Stellas, Cashmere, Wools, &c., &c.
LARGE VARIETY—CHEAP!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

THE GREAT INVENTION,
CLOTHING WITHOUT SEAM,
PATENTED.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY MACHINERY, BY THE
SEAMLESS CLOTHING MANUF'G CO.
DEPOT,
NO. 30 MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.
Over-coats, Business Coats, Pilot Coats, Pea Jackets, Pants, Vests, Men's and Women's Leggings, Shoes, Gaiters, Mittens, &c., of great variety and most desirable styles. These fabrics are woven in the wool without any seam—will always retain their shape; and for strength, warmth, durability, cheapness, and every other desirable quality, are superior to any other style of Clothing.
Dealers invited to call and examine. Goods shown with pleasure.

CLOAK OPENING.
JAMES G. AITKIN
Will open his
ELEGANT STOCK OF CLOAKS
For Fall and Winter Wear,
ON THURSDAY NEXT, OCT. 7,
NO. 303 CANAL-ST.

HOOP SKIRTS.
A great variety of styles, made of
FRENCH FANCY NETT, WITH STEEL SPRINGS,
A new and beautiful article, at
WHOLESALE ONLY.
E. S. MILLS & CO., Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

NEW FALL STOCK.
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT.
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
NO. 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

RIBBONS AT RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will open, on Monday, Oct. 4, the balance of their importation of Fancy Ribbons, and will close them out at a great reduction from regular prices.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS.
FALL CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND RAGLANS, now on exhibition.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CHEAP STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.
Just opened, Saxony, Ballard Vale, Shaker Flannels, all widths.
Also a large assortment of
Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings,
Table Damask, Napkins, Toweling,
Scotch and Russia Diapers,
Canton Flannels, &c., &c.,
At the lowest market prices.

THE MAGIC SHAWL, $7 50.
This article offers great advantages
TO THE WEARER,
Being a combination of four Shawls in one,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

BLACK LACE FALLS,
Round Corners.
Just received a large lot.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

IRISH POPLINS, PLAID AND PLAIN,
In very rich colors
and new combinations.
Opened this morning by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

PARIS JOBS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will offer on Monday, Oct. 4, a large lot of EXTRA RICH FLOUNCED VELVET ROBES, purchased in Paris at an immense sacrifice.
Also,
The balance of their elegant
LAISE DE COTE VELVET ROBES,
The velvet stripe woven with (not pieced or sewed on) the silk,
AT $25 PER ROBE,
Value $60.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade streets.

MOURNING GOODS
FROM AUCTION.
Consisting of two cases RICH BLACK SILKS, without lustre, for Deep Mourning, $1 25 per yard, worth $1 75.
2 cases PLAID, very desirable, 70 cents, worth $1.
2 cases STRIPE and PLAID, very desirable, 80 cents, worth $1 10.
2 cases FINE BOMBAZINES, 75 cents, worth $1.
2 cases FINE BOMBAZINES, 95 cents, worth $1 25.
2 cases BLACK THIBET, very handsome, 62½ cents, worth $1.
4 cases CURAN CLOTH, 1¼ yards wide, 88 cents, worth 87½ cents.
Observe W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 451 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

NEW PLAID POPLINS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday Oct. 4, a beautiful assortment of extra rich
FRENCH POPLINS,
at 81 per yard,
value $1 50.
Also,
A large assortment of
FRENCH VALENCIA PLAIDS AND BAYADERES,
(extra quality)
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

MOURNING GOODS.
UNRIVALED DISPLAY.
Every department filled with the very choicest goods, being selected (as hitherto) with the greatest care. Families can depend on finding at this house the most desirable goods at prices which defy competition.
W. JACKSON, Mourning Store,
No. 451 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Request the special attention of housekeepers to their stock of IRISH LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS,
TABLE and PIANO-FORTE COVERS,
BLANKETS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES,
LONG CLOTHS, BRILLIANTES, DIMITIES,
PLAIN and CHECKED DAMASK MUSLINS, &c., &c.,
Being one of the largest stocks ever offered in this City, imported expressly for the opening of their NEW STORE,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

MOURNING BONNETS!
CLOAKS and SHAWLS!
A very large and elegant assortment now open.
At W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 451 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on Monday, Oct. 4,
400 PIECES ALL-WOOL PLAIDS,
Extra quality and width, in every variety of colors,
at 87½ per yard,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CARPET AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,
In every variety of style, price and quality,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, OCT. 4,
100

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA TRAVIATA.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—THE TROUBADOUR.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—LONDON ASSURANCE—JENNY LIND.

BOWERY THEATRE—[illegible] JACK—RACHEL—THE PHANTOM.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—[illegible]—GUY MANNERING—MAGIC BARREL.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—[illegible].

NIBLO'S GARDEN—[illegible].

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—[illegible]—DR. VALENTINE.

MINSTREL HALL, No. 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *Niagara*, from Boston for Liverpool, on Wednesday next, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow at 2 P. M., to go by Railroad, and at 4 P. M. to go by the Boat.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Two steamers are now due with European advices to the 22d of September—the *Arago*, at this port, and the *Nova Scotian*, at Quebec. The latter had not passed the Riviere du Loup Station at 7 o'clock, last evening, and the former had not been heard from up to the time of going to press.

Dr. BILLINGS arrived at New-Orleans on Monday, bringing dispatches from our Minister at Mexico, Mr. FORSYTH, to our Government. The principal object of his visit, however, is to purchase Minié rifles for the Liberal army, for which purpose he is well supplied with funds. He says the Americans are much thought of by the Liberal Party, and occupy high stations of trust. He is of the opinion that SONORA will soon be ceded to the United States for a consideration. On the 5th of September, a force was preparing to march on to Jalapa, ECHEAGARAY'S head-quarters.

Our Utah correspondence to Sept. 4 is received. At Camp Floyd, preparations for the coming Winter were going on briskly; and arrangements were being made for housing the troops comfortably. The Overland Mail to the Pacific had been interrupted by the Indians, and a considerable body of dragoons had been dispatched by Gen. JOHNSTON to insure its safe transit for the future. The Indians were troublesome in various quarters. Nothing of special importance otherwise had occurred.

Later advices from Brazil and the Plata bring no intelligence of moment from the former. From the Argentine Union we have word of the passage of the tariff discriminating against Buenos Ayres—a measure of serious influence. It was expected to affect the commerce of that city injuriously. Several lines of steamboats had received a dotation from Government, which had likewise ratified a fluvial treaty with Brazil. Mr. CHRISTIE, the English Resident, had returned from an abortive mission to President LOPEZ, of Paraguay.

We have advices from Havana to the 24th Sept. Several persons, said to be agents of SANTA ANNA, were passengers from St. Thomas to Vera Cruz upon the *Solent* mail steamer. Their mission was, of course, secret. The Sugar market remained quiet. The health of the city good.

Advices from Key West, *via* Charleston, are to the 24th of September. The bark *Eglantine*, of Thomaston, from New-Orleans for New-York, with 3,000 barrels of flour, ran on to Pickle Reef, on the 13th, by mistaking Carysford for Gun-Key light. She was got off by being lightered, and arrived at Key West on the 16th, leaking badly. Her flour was discharged and put into store. The bark *Cavallo*, from Galveston for New-York, put in there on the 21st, with five of the crew sick.

The Canal Commissioners of this State have resolved to present a petition to the Governor, requesting him to call the attention of the Legislature, early in the coming session, to the necessity of excavating the Cayuga Marshes and of securing a channel seven feet deep throughout the line from Albany to Buffalo, in order to provide accommodations for the enlarged boats now building in large numbers, intended for steam propulsion as well as for use by horse-power.

A fugitive slave case occurred in New-London, Conn., on Friday. A coasting vessel arrived from North Carolina with a fugitive on board. The Captain, discovering the negro, went ashore at New-London and apprised the Federal officials, who went to the vessel, but the man had taken alarm, jumped overboard and swam ashore. Collector MATHER instituted a search, found "JOE" concealed in a clothing store, and captured him; but Dr. MINER interfered, advised the negro to run, and he did. The Collector got out a handbill offering a reward of $50 for his arrest, but the man escaped, and is supposed to be on his way to Canada.

Capt. TOWNSEND, of the Slaver *Echo*, who has been undergoing examination at Boston for some time, has been fully committed for piracy. His trial will take place before the Circuit Court, on the 15th of October. A new complaint has been entered against him, for misdemeanor, which subjects him to a fine of from $1,000 to $5,000, and imprisonment for from three to seven years.

The corner-stone of the new lighthouse on Minot's Ledge, at Cohasset, Mass., was laid, on Saturday, with appropriate Masonic and other ceremonies. Addresses were made by the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, LINUS B. COMINS and others.

The running of the new Boundary Line between New-Hampshire and Maine has been completed. Part of the route lay through a dense forest, and the old line was found in many places indistinct, and in others entirely obliterated.

The Minnesota Indians have made an attack on a Pembina train, on its way from St. Paul northward. Three of the men in charge of the train were killed.

Thanksgiving in New-Hampshire is fixed for Thursday, Nov. 25. Massachusetts has usually set the example, but the Granite State does it this year.

The Nantucket and Edgartown submarine cable is so defective that it is found necessary to have it taken up for repairs.

The Postmaster-General, notwithstanding the reports to the contrary, has not yet selected a site for the New-York Post-Office.

The Metropolitan Club, a Democratic organization of anti-Tammany proclivities, ratified the State nominations by a large meeting, held on Saturday night, in Stuyvesant Institute. Captain RYNDERS, being among the audience, was requested by some of the officers of the meeting to take a seat on the platform, to which he consented, and was escorted thither amid cheers and hisses—the later predominating. In a subsequent attempt to make a speech, he was repeatedly interrupted and hissed, and it was only through the most earnest appeals of the Chairman that he finally procured a hearing.

RODGERS, the boy who killed JOHN SWANSTON, in Tenth-avenue, some months ago, while he was walking with his family, was brought up in the Supreme Court, General Term, on Saturday, and sentenced to be hung on the 12th of November next.

The Quarantine investigation at Staten Island was continued on Saturday before Judge METCALF. The witnesses examined on the part of the defence were Doctors WESTERVELT, LEE, HARCOURT, HARRISON, HOBBS, and Mr. LOCKE, the United States Government Boarding officer. The testimony was mainly intended to show how the Quarantine establishment has been conducted heretofore. The attempt to bring in all manner of irrelevant subjects of a merely personal nature, by the counsel for the defence, has already prolonged the examination to a degree that has exhausted the patience of even the Islanders themselves, and Judge METCALF has been obliged to rule out a great deal of the testimony on this ground. The interest of the trial is decreasing from day to day, and only a small audience attends the examination.

A Conference of German Societies, from different parts of the United States, called by the Board of Directors of the German Benevolent Society of New-York for the purpose of considering and providing for the ills which German immigrants in this country are heir to, is now in session at Pythagoras Hall, in Canal-street. The Conference opened on Friday, and on Saturday had a lengthy meeting.

The Evening Schools, under the care of the Board of Education, are announced to open this evening. There are forty-three schools named, representing all parts of the City, of which twenty-three are for males and twenty for females. The list will be found in our business columns. The City Superintendent has offered to place these schools on the same basis with the day schools, so far as his department is concerned. Hitherto there has been no regular supervision of these schools, and their management has been in the hands of the Executive Committee of Evening Schools. This year the Board of Education should place the schools under such reliable and intelligent supervision as will insure their highest efficiency. None but the most thoroughly intelligent, conscientious and devoted teachers should be employed, and the course of study should be simplified and rendered more practical, while the methods of instruction and illustration should be sensible and oral, in place of the memorising and book-processes which are more useful to cover up the inefficiency of the teacher than to inform the pupil.

The October term of the General Sessions will commence this morning, before Recorder BARNARD. There are 105 prison cases, besides several bail cases awaiting trial. Of these, four are for murder, being the cases of MICHAEL MCINTYRE for the murder of his wife; JOSEPH NICHOLS, for the murder of WILLIAM DARLING; CHARLES O'REILLY, for the murder of JOHN SAXTON, and JAMES LANKING for the murder of DOWLING. There are 35 cases of Grand Larceny, fifteen of forgery, five of robbery in the first degree, eight of felonious assault and battery, (in which, if the accused are convicted, the Recorder, we may be assured, will not let them off with a convenient fine,) sixteen cases of burglary, three of arson, three of receiving stolen goods, besides many charges for minor offences. The Recorder evidently will be fully employed for the next three weeks.

There were 433 deaths in this City last week—eight less than occurred the week preceding. One fatal case of yellow fever is on the returns of the City Inspector. The disease was contracted in Savannah, where the deceased resided. He left that city on the 23d ult. sick with the fever, and died four days after. There were 13 deaths by violent causes.

A reform ticket for Trustees of the Cemetery of the Evergreens has been nominated by the citizens of Williamsburg, (lot owners,) and the election takes place to-day, between 11 A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 1 Freeman's Buildings, City Hall.

The General Markets, on Saturday, closed vigorously for Cotton, heavily for Flour, Wheat and Corn; actively for Barley, and tamely for Groceries, Provisions, Naval Stores, and Hides. Freights were dull, with 774 vessels of all classes in port.

Politics of the Plata.

The bill, or project of a law, establishing a tariff of exports, discriminating to the disadvantage of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, was pending, according to advices received a few days ago, in the Argentine Senate. Doubts were thrown upon its passage, as several leading conservatives were known to be antagonistic. Later information proves these doubts to have been baseless. The bill has passed the Senate, and is a law. Hereafter a great body of that foreign shipping which has found its cargo at the outlet of the Plata, will be tempted to seek its freight at Rosario, in the Argentine State of Cordova, where every preparation has been made for its accommodation. As urging the tide of commerce into waters to which the foreign trader has been a stranger, the event is one of peculiar significance.

It is mainly, however, as a political stroke, that the new tariff acquires importance. Since the secession, successively, of the Banda Oriental and Buenos Ayres from the confederacy, the Argentine States have contributed largely to the financial support of those Republics, at the cost of its own resources. Aside from a natural disinclination to aid in the maintenance of revolt and insubordination against its own authority, the federation could ill spare the lost income; as the loss, having to be supplied by taxation of its producers, operated as a double burden upon its material progress. It is an instance of amazing forbearance, therefore, that the present measure was not resorted to long ago. Its immediate effect will be to overcome the reluctance of Buenos Ayres to resume her former association with the interior States. It may also influence the Oriental State to consider the policy of re-union, especially as, in addition to the commercial view of the case, there is the fact of perpetual turbulence, disorder and military rigor, in their present condition, disturbing every field of industry, and interfering with the normal development of their resources—considerations pleading urgently for affiliation with the strong and progressive system of URQUIZA.

If it be reasonable to anticipate these results, and to look forward to a reconstruction of the Confederated Republic of the Plata under such promising auspices as those now presented on the Parana, the people of the United States will have good matter of self-felicitation. It is well known that the predilections of Gen. URQUIZA, and of the Argentine people, are decided in favor of the North Americans. The Buenos Ayreans and Montevideans are, if anything, hostile,—contending British and Brazilian influences being in the ascendent. To regain a proper degree of weight in the politics of that region, we have only to wait upon the policy of URQUIZA, which points steadily due north; and to encourage any strong combination against the advance of Brazil towards annexation or absorption. A great help to the latter aim will be the Paraguay demonstration, if it prove as successful as its preparation deserves. It is of the last importance to impress these people with a sense of our martial qualities. Indeed, the letters with which we accredit our legations to the Spanish American States, will never be worth the seal affixed to them, until certain rounds of ball-cartridge and flashes of musketry have prepared the popular mind. Our moral influence among these semi-barbarians must be raised upon the physical.

CANADIAN TASTE OUTRAGED.—A Mr. G. G. NORRIS, of Toronto, has given immense umbrage to his fellow subjects of Canada West, by a display of officious loyalty. Feeling a deep interest in the success of an industrial Exhibition to be held this Fall in Toronto, he had the audacity to present a petition to the Queen, asking that Her Majesty would be pleased to honor the occasion with her royal presence, or if that should be deemed inconvenient, that she would authorize the youthful Prince of WALES to visit Canada in her stead. Mr. NORRIS, no doubt, considered that the sight of any member of the royal family would delight the souls of Her Majesty's lieges in the Province, and attract multitudinous visitors to the Fair. Accordingly, he yielded to an inward impulse which urged him to become the happy instrument of a result so auspicious, nothing doubting that he should thereby win the everlasting gratitude of all his fellow Canadians. Never was mortal man more mistaken. Instead of thanks, curses are showered upon his head. Not that he attempted to commit a crime. That is not pretended. But his sin consists in proceeding irregularly. There is an etiquette which governs all provincial applications to royalty. They must not be made directly. The Governor-General is the authorized medium through which they are to come. This Mr. NORRIS did not know, or did not regard. He procured signatures to his petition and carried it to London himself. It would seem, that among the signers were scores of M. P. P.'s and other officials. Indeed, so well fortified was the document with influential names that the Colonial Secretary, Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, consented to overlook the irregularity and lay the petition at the foot of the throne. As might have been expected the prayer was unsuccessful. The Queen would neither come to the Toronto exhibition herself nor send her boy.

But the affliction of this refusal was light compared with the storm which awaited poor Mr. NORRIS at home. The Press opens all its vials of wrath upon the hapless man. He is accused of making the Province ridiculous, and the people of Canada are called upon promptly to disavow him. Verily it is a dread and awful thing to approach the throne in a manner not authorized by custom and the laws of etiquette.

Who Mr. J. G. NORRIS is we are not informed. In fact, it is said that he is nobody. A letter of his "To the Mayor and Corporation of Toronto," is published by way of exposing the deficiency of his orthography; and, indeed, if the spelling of his petition was no better, we cannot blame Her Majesty for hesitating to subject the Prince of Wales in his school-boy days to the influence of Mr. NORRIS' company. That gentleman has received a lesson which he is likely to remember. His ambition was somewhat too lofty. But had success crowned his endeavor—if the Queen or even the Prince had consented to come over—we might have heard little of his bad spelling and less of his "impudence."

Fair of the American Institute.

If the Thirtieth Annual Fair of the American Institute fails to attract that liberal share of public attention which in former years it was its good fortune to command, the fact must be attributed to a rare and unique embarrassment of riches which at the moment has overtaken our goodly citizens, and rendered them insensible to the demands of monster pumpkins, steam pumps and other curious varieties of the ever-faithful Yankee nation. What with the cares of two opera companies, a regatta, a horse race, a lecture by Capt. DE RIVIERE, a peep at the comet and an inquiry into the wind and muscle of the Benicia Boy, we (speaking apologetically for the public) have had our hands full. Supposing, therefore, that in our wealth of opportunity we have overlooked the claims of the Fair, we can virtuously plead a multitude of sound and fair excuses. Let the dear, good public have the benefit of all possible apology for its shortcomings. Imitate, by all means, the excellent philosophy of the theatrical manager who can always give ten thousand reasons why the public don't go to his theatre without plaguing himself with the isolated fact that the public don't *want* to go.

When the rush comes—and we hope sincerely that come it will—there may be a little grumbling at the sparse character of the exhibition. Compared with former years, it is neither so large nor so interesting as we had a right to expect. This, in a measure, is attributable to the Crisis, and its crippling tendencies in mechanics and manufactures. A suspicion of the recuperative power of the nation has kept on the brakes much longer than was necessary—and hence, the large houses have not thought it politic to show their deftness, or exhibit specimens of their handicraft, for the simple reason that they anticipated no result therefrom. But by far the largest class of exhibitors in a fair of this description, is formed of the humblest artisans,—men who exercise their wits in elaborating those curious and useful inventions familiarly known as "notions." Thrown out of employment by the Panic, and harassed still further by the Bank suspensions, it is not remarkable that we find this class scantily represented. We are disposed to make every kind of allowance for an Institute which is unquestionably good in its effect on the inventive genius of the day, and to account for a thin exhibition by well-known and deplorable facts, if it be possible.

It seems to us, however, that in many other respects the Fair is no longer what it used to be. Every year it assumes more and more the character of a bazaar. The humble exhibitor, with his rudely-constructed model, is in danger of being, if he has not already been, squeezed from the stand, and the manufacturer of things that are not new assumes all the space possible for the gorgeous commercial display of his wares. Carpeted inclosures are becoming the fashion, and an amount of extravagance in the general display of goods which cannot fail to be disheartening to the majority of exhibitors. We are not sure that any exhibitor is justified in converting the Fair into a means of stupendous advertising, but most assuredly it has come to this. It is impossible to look at an object of interest without being waited upon by a "gentlemanly attendant," who lets you into the secret of prices, and where the article is to be had. In a word he "touts" for the concern, and does it vigorously. Exhibitors of a meaner sort do not hesitate to peddle their goods in the most approved and orthodox way. He is a fortunate man who escapes from the palace without having his coat-tails weighted with useless purchases, forced upon him by the importunities of endless Yankee traders. All this is wrong, and should be looked to by the managers. We would not for the world venture to assert that the public stays away for such reasons, but it may be relied upon that in the end a good many people will grow weary of paying twenty-five cents for the privilege of being dunned by all sorts of petty tradesmen.

POSITION OF EX-GOVERNOR HUNT.—We publish this morning a letter written by the Hon. WASHINGTON HUNT, in which he defines his relation to the several parties now in the field. His position, he says, remains unchanged. He is still a National Whig, and continues to cherish the conservative principles of that party. But in respect to the State tickets before the people, he shall cast his vote and influence for that of the Americans. The failure to unite the Americans and Republicans in this State, as they have united in other States, he regards as a misfortune, and thinks that under the circumstances the Americans had no alternative but to nominate a ticket. In their selection of candidates he believes they have been fortunate. And he will give "a cordial and earnest support to LORENZO BURROWS and his associate nominees."

Governor HUNT probably felt impelled to make a public statement of his position by the fact that Republican journals claimed him as a supporter of their ticket. This assumption he has put at rest by his letter. There has been misapprehension in regard to his relations to the American Party. He never belonged to that order or organization, and probably never voted its ticket either in whole or in part, but was one of a class of old Whigs, more respectable than numerous, though more numerous than is generally supposed, who, upon the breaking up of the party to which they had for a quarter of a century been attached, declined to connect themselves with either of the new organizations.

The meeting of the American State Committee at Albany, on Friday, took no steps toward a change of relations with the Republicans. The Americans do not now appear to covet union. Their leaning that way terminated with the rebuff they received at Syracuse, and they seem, from all indications, abundantly content to stand by themselves during the current campaign. They fight, not for office and spoils—these good gifts being beyond their reach—but for position and weight in the canvass. Evidently, therefore, those who have supposed them anxious for coalition begin to perceive their error.

On the other hand, the Republicans, judging from the tone of their organs, are suffering more or less anxiety. That there is an ungovernable spirit abroad which inclines their men to a greater or less extent to vote the American ticket, is no longer to be disguised. Under this state of things they are strenuously summoning "a full vote." Their trust is in the large Fremont plurality of 1856. If the men who voted for the Pathfinder, or even the bulk of them, can be rallied to the polls, the leaders of that party are still confident of victory. But *if* is ever a word of doubt and contingency.

The Case of Rodgers.

The case of RODGERS has at last been disposed of, and after eight months' litigation, he has finally been sentenced to be executed on the 12th of November. All the means which the law offers to people in his condition for effecting their escape have been exhausted. The Court of Appeals has held his conviction to be legal, and the Governor has been already in vain solicited to grant him a pardon.

We have no desire to harrow the feelings either of the unfortunate youth or those of his family by commenting too severely on his fate. It is undoubtedly a very hard case, that even a murderer should die a violent death at his age, and a still harder that two households should be plunged into mourning by the street-pranks of two or three young scamps. But, as we have over and over maintained, in commenting upon the numerous occurrences of a similar nature, which occur in New-York every year, there are other people to be considered besides the murderers and their friends. All the sympathy we have to spare is elicited, not by half-drunken rowdies parading the streets with deadly weapons by night, and in the morning trembling in garrets over the consequences of their crimes, but by the decent, industrious and honest people who are forced to dwell in the back streets and avenues, in which rowdies and assassins most do congregate, and who are in hourly terror of their violence. Those whose lot has been cast in the fashionable quarters of the town, into which "Dead Rabbits" rarely make their way, can probably afford to make light of the dangers of humbler people, and may not be so ready to perceive the necessity for punishing the more heinous forms of crime with the extreme penalty of the laws, as those who live in the midst of criminals; but it is no trifling matter for the workingmen and their wives, like the late Mr. SWANSTON and his. Our first and most sacred duty is to make the streets safe for the helpless, the unarmed, and the peaceable. Until this be done, mercy is out of place. The artisan who toils all day for an honest livelihood, and the wife who takes care of his house and family, have paramount claims upon our pity and protection. These people are not brought into the world by Providence to be stabbed and hacked for the amusement of any young blackguard who happens to take too much liquor. They surely have their rights in society.

We are rejoiced at the issue of the Rodgers trial, not because it brings the wretched young man to the scaffold, but because it establishes the doctrine, once for all, that youth and intoxication are not legal palliations of a wanton murder. Law and common sense are both strained enough in these days to shield culprits, but if these excuses had been allowed to have weight, the whole community would literally have been at the mercy of the worst class of the population; for nearly all our criminals are young men—in any other country they would be called boys—and nearly all are in the habit of drinking more or less every evening. Every young scamp will now know that if he chooses to arm himself, leave his parents' house and get tipsy, and in his drunken passion should chance to kill a peaceable man, he will be very likely to stand in due time where RODGERS now stands. It is terrible, no doubt, that such an example should be needed to prevent mere boys from drinking, and killing their neighbors; but we have had sorrowful experience that such is the case. Something of the sort seemed positively necessary, to convince parents, too, in the class of life to which RODGERS belonged, that they cannot suffer their children to break loose from control and roam the streets by night, and connect themselves with gangs of rowdies, with impunity. The law sleeps sometimes—only too often in New-York—but it sometimes wakes up with a vengeance.

There could not be a better opportunity than this of drawing attention to the fact that the existing uncertainty in the administration of justice is half chargeable with such a tragedy as that which we are to witness a month hence. Every time a criminal is set at liberty, by hair-splitting or chicane, or pardoned by a careless Governor, something is done towards creating a crisis, in which a striking example should be necessary. If punishment were generally sure, and offenders generally caught, it might not be necessary to hang such a youth as RODGERS. The unfortunate is atoning no less for his own crime than for the hundred crimes which legal tricksters, knavish politicians and corrupt judges, and a weak Executive have shielded from punishment. When scoundrels who command votes in their Wards, are allowed to shoot, maim and bruise with impunity, the simpletons who can possess neither votes nor influence are led to believe they may do likewise. Many are right in their inference, but at last the law loses patience and demands a sacrifice.

FUSION IN THE CITY.—Since the Americans and Republicans committed the capital mistake of not fusing on their State tickets, they have been endeavoring to atone for their blunder, as far as they can, by uniting on the local county tickets. The two committees meet this evening to take some steps towards a union, and as Barkis is willing on both sides there will probably be a satisfactory conference. The only difficulty appears to be the question of spoils, and how they shall be divided. It is pretty generally understood, we believe, that the Americans claim as a *sine qua non*, the nominee for Sheriff, and are willing to give up the County Clerk and all the rest; but whether the Republicans will yield this important office remains to be seen. The sheriff's office is the rock on which the Democratic Party in this City is in danger of dashing itself to pieces, and if the opposition do not manage their affairs discreetly, they will most likely meet a similar fate.

THE NEW CITY POST-OFFICE.—It will be seen by the dispatch from our Special Correspondent at Washington that Postmaster-General BROWN has not decided, as has been stated, to purchase Appleton's Building for our City Post-Office. Mr. BROWN appears to have come to a positive determination in his own mind as to the proper site for a Post-Office, but he is deterred from acting on his convictions out of deference to what he imagines to be the wishes of the people of the City. The people most certainly have a right to be heard in the matter, and they will be heard, too, whenever a selection shall be made, if it do not meet their approbation. It would appear from the dispatch of our correspondent that the Postmaster-General is in favor of a piece of jobbery which was proposed some three years ago, in connection with that out-of-the-way location, Hudson-square. But, with Willett's Point fresh in the memory of the President, we should imagine he would be very cautious in sanctioning the selection of a Post-Office site for New-York. If the Postmaster-General or the President is not sufficiently familiar with the business localities of this City, let them take a map of the City and see where the most convenient and central spot for the Post-Office would most likely be. We are very sure they would never think of fixing upon such an out-of-the-way part of the City as Hudson-square.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE JEWS.—It may be recollected that President BUCHANAN made use of the phrase "all the nations of Christendom," in his answer to Queen VICTORIA'S message transmitted by the Atlantic Telegraph. This expression gave offence to Dr. ISIDOR KALISCH, rabbi of the Ben Jeshurun Congregation in the city of Milwaukee, who wrote to the President demanding an explanation. It would seem that the worthy Israelitish teacher revolted at the assumption implied in the term "Christendom." Mr. BUCHANAN replied, disclaiming all intention "to cast any reflection upon the Jews." Such an idea, he says, never entered his mind. It is likely, indeed, that he may have supposed this to be a Christian country, and that "Christendom" was an allowable word as applied to the nations of Europe and America. Impressed with this idea it is scarcely to be wondered at that he should have regarded the Rev. ISIDOR KALISCH as being somewhat "hypercritical." It is a curious indication of progress and change that a member of the Jewish persuasion should arraign the President of the United States for such an offence.

RESIGNATION OF P. B. SWEENEY.—We regret to learn that P. B. SWEENEY, Esq., has placed his resignation of the office of District-Attorney in the hands of the Governor. Mr. SWEENEY went to Europe some months since, his medical advisers hoping that change of air and treatment might restore his health. But these anticipations were not realized; and having returned no better than he was at starting, he has taken the very proper course of again placing the office at the disposal of the people next November. Mr SWEENEY carries with him into his temporary retirement from active life the esteem and good wishes of our most respectable citizens. We trust that rest and freedom from official care may help speedily to restore his strength, and give back to the Democratic Party one of its most vigorous and successful laborers. It is probable that Governor KING may appoint the present Assistant District-Attorney to fill Mr. SWEENEY'S place until next January.

City Items.

General-Superintendent TALLMADGE, whom the Police Commissioners,—censuring him on the first count of the charge on which he has been tried, for not repairing immediately, in person, to the scene of the disturbance at Quarantine, but fully exonerating him on all the other counts—have reinstated, reentered upon the active duties of his office immediately on the rendition of the decision of his Judges, on Friday.

The anniversary of the Local Preachers' Association of New-York and Brooklyn, was held yesterday at the Allen-street M. E. Church. In the morning they had a Love-Feast; in the afternoon, there was preaching, with the reading of reports and addresses by local preachers from various parts of the country, and in the evening, there were voluntary addresses from all—and there were many—who wanted to talk. It was a pleasant reunion, and a large one.

Arrangements have been made by the Market-street (Reformed Dutch) Church for a Sunday evening service in the great hall of the new Cooper Institute, Astor-place. Their pastor, the Rev. T. L. CUYLER, preaches there—in the evening only—and the immense hall will be thrown open free to our citizens and to strangers.

A meeting of exhibitors was held at the Crystal Palace on Saturday night, and a Committee appointed to make a report in favor of the Exhibition and its management, and to correct any erroneous impressions that might be imbibed from the newspapers, some of which were spoken of in no very complimentary terms.

District-Attorney SWEENEY has returned from Europe; but his health, as we understand, is not restored.

DEDICATION OF THE MORTUARY CHAPEL IN CALVARY CEMETERY.—The recently-finished Mortuary Chapel, in Calvary Cemetery, was dedicated on Sunday. The Most Reverend Archbishop HUGHES having been otherwise engaged, the Very Reverend Father STARRS, Vicar-General of the Arch-diocese, officiated, aided by the Rev. PATRICK HENNESSY, chaplain of the Cemetery, and another clergyman whom our reporter did not recognize. As soon as the ceremony of the dedication had been completed, the Rev. Mr. HENNESSY celebrated Mass. At the close of the first Gospel, the Very Reverend Mr. STARRS preached an appropriate sermon, his text having been taken from the third book of Kings, chapter 8, verse 29. In the course of his remarks, he stated that the building was dedicated as the Chapel of the Holy Rosary of Calvary Cemetery. The Chapel—which was well filled on the occasion—is a small, neat frame edifice, of the Gothic order.

Mulligan's Case—Mr. Sedgwick's Conduct Defended.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your criticisms on the conduct of the Assistant District-Attorney, Mr. SEDGWICK, in reference to the Mulligan case, were based on a misapprehension of the case, though it is easy to see how you have been led into error by the absurd and ignorant question propounded by the City Judge. In criminal trials the counsel for the people have both the opening and close; but on all *motions* to a Court, the parties moving are entitled to the last word in favor of their application. Now, the trial of MULLIGAN for the assault on Captain WEBB terminated on his pleading guilty, and the subsequent matter in the case was a motion by the prisoner's counsel in mitigation of punishment. Under these circumstances Judge RUSSELL should have known better than to ask Mr. SEDGWICK what he had to say in reply to Mr. STOKES; and Mr. SEDGWICK in stating that "the defence had the close," was merely correcting the Judge's error in the mildest and briefest form possible. To accuse the Assistant District-Attorney of sympathy with men of the Mulligan class is to ignore four years of active and zealous labor in the cause of public justice; and those who remember Mr. SEDGWICK'S speech in the case of DANIEL CUNNINGHAM, (tried for the murder of "Paudeen,") will not be likely to believe that he was remiss, upon this or any other occasion, in the duty of exerting all his official power for the protection of the public peace.

ORDER.

New-York, Saturday, Oct. 2, 1858.

HOBOKEN WATER-WORKS.—The laying of the water-pipes is completed, with the exception of putting in a few connection-pipes. The contractor has notified the city authorities that the work will be finished on Tuesday, and ready for letting in the water, but intimated that, as there are some differences between himself and the authorities, they should be amicably arranged before he makes a formal delivery to the city. An appropriation having been declined by the Council, the proposed celebration will fall through.

Personal.

A letter from the Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, dated at Aix, Sept. 11, says:

"My life is devoted to my health. I wish that I could say that I am not still an invalid; but, except when attacked by the pain in my chest, I am comfortable, and enjoy my bath, my walks, and the repose and incognito which I find here.

I begin the day with douches, hot and cold, and when thoroughly exhausted, am wrapped in sheet and blanket and conveyed to my hotel and laid on my bed. After my walk I find myself obliged again to take to my bed, for two hours before dinner. But the whole treatment is in pleasant contrast with the protracted sufferings from fire which made my Summer a torment. And yet I fear that I must return again to that treatment.

It is with a pang inexpressible that I find myself thus arrested in the labors of life, and in the duties of my position. This is harder to bear than the fire. I do not hear of friends engaged in active service—like Trumbull in Illinois—without a feeling of envy."

There is a row in the Post-Office at Prince Edward Island. A Clerk, one DE BRISAY, committed the sin of voting against the Government at the last election, and received his walking-papers in consequence thereof. But he refused to leave, and the head of the office has now been turned out for retaining him and refusing to recognize the party appointed as his successor.

The Ex-Reverend Mr. MOTT, of Rutland, Vt., must have attended the Free-Love Convention in that quiet little town, for he has done naughty things, according to the Rutland *Herald*. The Supreme Court of Vermont has just rendered a decree of divorce of Mrs. SARAH A. MOTT from her husband, whereupon the *Herald* gives a biographical sketch of the gentleman:

"We know that man—DARWIN MOTT. He came to Saint Albans with a long face, a silver-headed cane, and Rev. prefixed to his name. He preached the faith a few months, and suddenly changed it. He preached and went a hunting the same day. He preached on temperance (and the people were astonished at his stolen lectures and feigned sanctity,) and got drunk. He lectured to young ladies and played the admirer. He kept a bad school—edited a political paper—stole money, and charged the theft upon the servant girl—got the office of Deputy Inspector—got drunk upon smuggled liquor—took one shirt, another man's wife and a bundle of manuscript sermons, and ran away from his own wife, his paper, and a crowd of creditors."

A picture of WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR, the virulent poet, is given by a correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, who sends his epistle from the romantic locality of "Owl's Head, Memphremagog Lake," and who says:

"A few minutes elapsed, and then came a thundering knock at the door, and entered WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR. He was a big, burly man, with a face which had a savage expression in it. MITFORD said of his, that it resembled a tiger with the small-pox. LANDOR'S was something like that. His hair was iron-gray, and under it was a hard, bold-looking forehead. No one observing him carefully would say—'That is an amiable man.' He looked looked fierce and haughty, and his looks did not belie LAVATER. It was curious to observe the contrast between LANDOR and SOUTHEY. One was all storm, the other all calm. SOUTHEY said little. LANDOR blustered. He was very unsociable and seemed to hate every one—except himself. The evening passed away pleasantly enough, LANDOR abusing every one—BYRON especially. I well remember his speaking of NAPOLEON; and by the way, that reminds me of a poem by LANDOR published in the *Examiner* in 1851, in which poem 'Shebir' makes a fierce onslaught on LOUIS NAPOLEON because he would not allow KOSSUTH to pass through France. Now mark the change. In 1858 Mr. LANDOR publishes a letter in the same paper, and coolly tells the public that he always believed the present Emperor of France to be the incarnation of all the virtues. Perhaps, as Mr. LANDOR has just gone to France to escape a well-deserved penalty, he may be received at the Tuilleries, but will he take with him those lines in which he glorifies GENSET and damns the President?"

CRAWFORD'S fine statue of JAMES OTIS is safely placed on its pedestal in Mount Auburn Cemetery. The Boston *Transcript* describes it as graceful and majestic. The height is about seven feet. The costume is appropriate to the time in which his public services were called forth, nearly a century ago. A cloak is thrown over the shoulders, enveloping the left arm, by which it is retained. The right hand holds a pen and a manuscript.

Ex-President COMONFORT, of Mexico, is in Massachusetts. He visited the Encampment of the First Division on Friday, the day of the review by Governor BANKS.

FREDERICK A. BEELEN, Esq., late of the American Legation at Valparaiso, is on a visit to this City.

Mrs. DEVEAU has been appointed by Inspector RUSSELL, Matron of the Female Department in Sing Sing State Prison.

Professor MIXER, of the University of Rochester, has resigned his position, to accept the Chair of Modern Languages in the University of Chicago; an Institution just opened, with an endowment of $225,000.

The New-York Gallery of Art.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some years ago a promising Institution with the above title was formed in the metropolis. A number of gentlemen subscribed and became life-members, the funds were expended, a nucleus of paintings was purchased, and the hall of the Rotunda was adorned with the same, (for Uncle Sam's Post-Office people had all "gone to church" in Nassau-street. You may perhaps be able from your own memory to recall a day of glory for "the New-York Gallery of Art," when, in addition to the works owned by the Institution, the splendid series of the "Course of Empire," by COLE, (the lamented, mild, gentlemanly, accomplished and gifted,) were exhibited in our rooms. The display was a brilliant one; comprehending, as it did, the exhibition of two of the noblest series of landscapes which the art of America, or, perhaps, we may add, of any country, has ever produced. A rumor somewhat dampening to the hope of seeing this Institution revived, reached me some time since; to wit: That its pictures were stored away [illegible] in some [illegible] garret or vacant and rickety house. This rumor, in conjunction with the fact that no exhibition of the works has taken place for years, is somewhat discouraging, all must allow. I fear that ten or twelve years have elapsed since the treasures of the gallery were consigned to darkness and dust. The strong arm of the law was laid with icy coldness and with sternness on the Art Union; and its prosperity died like the life and beauty of a bed of verbenas or petunias, when a sharp October frost alights upon them. After this, would it not have been well for the public-spirited citizens of New-York, with others, to have revived our all-but inanimate Institution? Ought not "the New-York Gallery of Art," by a new and generous outpouring of means, have been restored and enriched? *A permanent centre of attraction we ought to have in our goodly and populous City,* to which the lovers of the refining and beautiful arts of design might at any time resort. The attractions of the Gallery would prove valuable, even in a moral point of view, by withdrawing the young from scenes of dissipation, and presenting improving means of gratification to mind and sense. I would suggest that the Corporation of the City make a grant to the Institution. Why should not the State also bestow a respectable allowance for the same worthy object so much related to our honor as a people of taste and liberality? Meanwhile, I would suggest that the managers do what they can to reopen the gallery. Would it not be well for the members to add each four or five dollars, if necessary, to their subscription, and to place the matter of life-membership hereafter on that basis, allowing those who will not raise their subscription to retain and use their tickets. I beg leave, also, to suggest a meeting of the managers and life-members in order to consult and devise some plans for reviving the Institution and giving it a noble impulse. Suppose some day in the middle or close of October be designated. Yours, &c.,

A LIFE-MEMBER.

[The pictures of the New-York Gallery are all placed in the fine galleries of the Historical Society's building, in Second-street, where they are seen to very good advantage.—ED.]

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT FOR QUARANTINE.—The following is the Regimental Order, just issued, in accordance with which the Seventy-First Regiment will proceed to Quarantine next Wednesday:

AMERICAN GUARD.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, LIGHT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. M.

Regimental Orders, No. 11.

HEAD-QUARTERS, NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1858.

In compliance with Division and Brigade Orders, this Regiment will assemble at the Armory, for parade, in full uniform, with over-coats and knapsacks, on Wednesday, the 6th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M., and will proceed to Staten Island on special duty. The regimental line will be formed in Bond-street, right on Broadway, at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely. The fatigue-jacket, cape of the over-coat and [illegible] will be placed in the knapsack. Fatigue-cap on the [illegible]. The field and staff will report to the Colonel at the Armory, [illegible].

The band, field music, general guides, color bearers and non-commissioned staff will report to the Adjutant at the Armory, at 9½ o'clock on the day of parade.

Every member will provide himself with the necessary change of under-clothing, [illegible] &c. Only such baggage as may be absolutely necessary will be permitted; the same to be marked with the name of the owner and letter of his company, and sent to the Armory before 9 o'clock, A. M., on the day of Parade.

Assistant Quarter-Master COMBS and Quarter-Master Sergeant PEARSALL will report for duty to Quarter-Master Buckingham, at the Armory, at 8 o'clock A. M. The Quarter-Master will have in readiness a sufficient force of express wagons to transport the baggage to the camp ground.

Commandants of companies will see that their drummers are provided with the necessary clothing, &c., and their baggage sent with their respective companies.

The names of all persons employed as waiters, &c., will be reported to the Quarter-Master by their respective employers, who will be held responsible that these parties conform to the regulations of the Camp.

By order of Col. A. S. VOSBURGH.

A. G. DEMAREST, Adjutant.

THE STEAMSHIP AUSTRIA.

Among the Lost.

The *Chicago Press* says:—

"[illegible] NITTMAN, a German of wealth, intelligence, and great moral worth, of Pencoose, Hancock Co., [illegible] was among the passengers of the ill-fated *Austria*, and is undoubtedly among the lost. Mr. NITTMAN was a member of the Prussian Parliament during the revolutionary period of 1848, where he distinguished himself by his enlarged and liberal views of public affairs and human rights. The reaction compelled him to seek safety in this country; and though he had not mingled much in the politics of the State, he was widely known both among Germans and Americans for his learning and his sympathy with the cause of liberal freedom everywhere. His neighborhood, where he was engaged in some important business enterprises, will severely feel his loss, while his untimely and terrible end will be mourned by every liberal and enlightened German in Illinois."

Charles Brew Arrived—He is Imposed upon by the Ticket-Swindlers.

CHARLES BREW, whose name is so intimately associated with the disaster to the burnt steamer *Austria*, and who furnished so clear a statement of that dreadful affair, by telegraph from Halifax, arrived in this City on Friday, from Boston. Being on his way to British Columbia, he was desirous to secure a ticket by the first California steamer. Not being acquainted with our peculiar institutions, one of which is the bogus ticket-swindling concern, he fell an easy victim to the wiles of one of these dens, kept by WARD & MCNAMARA, two scoundrels who lie in wait at the corner of Cedar and Greenwich streets, to take in confiding strangers and ignorant emigrants. Being in haste, he was the more easily imposed upon. He was conducted to this office by a runner, and, upon inquiring for a California passage ticket, was told that the steamer of the 5th was full, and that the only steamer in which he could get a ticket was by the one which sailed that day, at 2 o'clock, all of which they held. He was required to pay a deposit of $25 to secure a ticket. He paid this amount and took a receipt on account. Upon inquiry, he, of course, found he had been imposed upon about the steamers being full, and he returned and demanded his £5. As in all such cases, the money was refused, and a ticket at a large advance upon the genuine price offered him instead. He made affidavit of the facts before the Mayor, who sent two of his squad to arrest the parties who keep the den. Finding they were fairly cornered, they refunded the money. This is the end of proceedings against them, for the reason that Mr. BREW has more urgent business than stopping in New-York for several weeks to prosecute the swindlers.

The Boston *Traveller* has the following concerning Mr. BREW, and the awful adventure through which he passed upon the burning steamer:

"The steamer *Eastern City*, Capt. KILLAM, from Halifax, via Yarmouth, N. S., arrived at this port last night, and among her passengers were Mr. J. F. COX, of Boston, and CHARLES BREW, of England, who escaped from the wreck of the steamer *Austria*. Although we have not seen either of them, yet we learn from others, to whom passengers at Halifax communicated the particulars of the terrible disaster, a few incidents not before published.

"When the alarm of fire was given, the passengers and crew, who rushed on deck, seemed to pause for a moment, and look aft, instinctively expecting orders from the captain or officers that would restore discipline, but no orders having been given—no one vested with authority making his appearance to calm the tumult—the mob rushed towards the boats. A few only, who saw the utter folly of such a course, tried to collect their friends around them and await the issue.

"From the time the alarm was given until the flames obtained the mastery, by judicious management, every boat might have been lowered. The vessel, for five minutes, was under control—time enough to change her course so that the fire could have been kept clear of the sides. But the boats themselves were so securely lashed and chocked, that under ordinary circumstances much time would have been required to clear them. Besides, the crew were slow in all their movements—there was no regular discipline beyond the mere watch-and-watch of a common merchant vessel.

"The men had never been stationed to the boats, and consequently in the hour of peril each ran towards the boat that was nearest. One or two boats were, therefore, in possession of the crew, and the rest were left to the mercy of the passengers, hence the terrible mismanagement of lowering them.

"In most steamers, particularly those of the Cunard line, there is always a quartermaster standing near the helmsman to direct the course of the vessel; but there was no such officer in the *Austria*. The helmsman, therefore, had to rely for orders upon the captain or mates, and when these were out of the way was left to his own discretion. This was a bad oversight, for the quartermasters are generally the best sailors in the ship, and, in the absence of superior officers, are fully qualified to take charge. Had there been a quartermaster at the wheel of the *Austria*, he could not only have altered her course, but could have stopped her if he had seen fit, when he saw that such was the only hope of saving the boats and the lives of those on board.

"Some of the crew, without orders, seemed to comprehend the danger, and tried to restore confidence among the passengers, but no one liked to take the responsibility of assuming command.

"Two men actually seized axes to cut away the masts, and some of the passengers unbent the head-sails, for the purpose of smothering the fire; but want of decision was manifest in every movement. There was no head, and the passengers saw in a few moments that it was the old game of 'every man for himself.'

"The *Austria* was amply supplied with fire-engines, force-pumps, hose, fire-buckets, &c., but all of these seemed to have been out of the way when required.

"Although the discipline of having a station for every man, and compelling every man to fill his station, was not the rule on board this ill-fated steamer, yet there was one system of discipline that was never relaxed, viz., scouring brass-work, pointing ropes'-ends, grafting and other small work. The men were well worked but not well trained. Naturally slow, they were permitted to almost crawl along their duties, instead of being compelled to move rapidly, as is the custom in American and British ships. The captain himself was evidently a man of ability in the ordinary navigation of the ship; but neither he nor any of his officers appeared to have the experience necessary to take care of such a ship; her details were too extensive for any one of them to comprehend at a glance, and hence the miserable parts they played in the terrible tragedy.

"The boats might have been lowered, the masts and spare spars could have been cut away and thrown overboard, the ship herself could have been stopped, and no doubt, hundreds of lives saved. Some of the passengers say, that the fire itself could have been suppressed by common promptness on the part of the officers, for the men never appeared to move without orders. The horrid details of the loss of life we shall not dwell upon, they have been already spread before the public; but from all we can learn, it appears that this noble vessel, and her priceless freight of human life, were the victims of the inexperience of her captain and officers."

The Captain of the Maurice and Mr. Berry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: It is no want of gratitude, but a sense of duty, that prompts me to make the following corrections. In your report of my statement about the Captain of the *Maurice*, it is said I applauded it. This is by no means the case, but quite the contrary. Whether his errors were those of the head or heart, I will not say, but his conduct was one series of blunders. I will now, since it is necessary, mention two or three. In the evening of the burning, when his life-boat came in from the steamer, there were still reported to be twenty or thirty persons clinging to the bowsprit and chains of the wreck. When the Captain was requested to send out his boats again, he said: "It is impossible; it is dark." Now his boats could have gone and returned in three-quarters of an hour. The sea was calm, only a gentle breeze blowing. It was a beautiful moonlight evening, and there were men plenty to take the boats out, yet these unfortunate creatures on the bowsprit were left to suffer, and probably die, for the Captain's neglect. In connection with this transaction, let me refer to HAHN, the first officer of the *Austria*, and who was saved. He escaped from the steamer in one of the metallic life-boats which came up to the bark uninjured. Before he reached the bark, however, he promised to return immediately, with his boat and some fresh hands, to rescue the sufferers on board the steamer, if any remained. When he came on the bark I heard him declare his intention, but not seeing him carrying it out, said: "Good heavens! mate; there are yet twenty lives on board that steamer; do not let them remain longer in their agony." He replied: "The boat is set afloat, and it is dark."

It is no excuse for the captain's neglect to say that the Norwegian bark was seen bearing on the steamer—for we all thought when we last saw her in the evening that she was bearing off, and we were surprised at daylight the next morning to see her by the side of the wreck. She could not from the circumstances of the wind and sea have come up until after midnight, the breeze was so light, and almost dead ahead. As to the number saved by her, it will at once be seen, must have been small.

The peculiar conduct of the captain was shown when we wished him to speak the Norwegian bark in the morning. It was nearly in his line of sailing, not over three or four points south of it—but he refused doing so. It is said their life-boat sailing around the wreck was hailed. It was, if that is called speaking, when one of the passengers made the attempt at altogether a preposterous distance.

Another strange feat of this captain was not only in the manner he spoke the *Lotus* on the 14th ult., but in the way he acted during the transfer of the passengers. Let me speak of this latter. When his boat was first sent out to the English bark, CHAS. BREW went with it to make arrangements with the captain. The word sent back was "that the *Lotus* would take the American citizens, British subjects, and wanted some codfish, with which the *Maurice* was freighted."

We immediately made ready to leave the French bark, when the Captain hesitated to let us go. I told him I would go; and jumped with others into the boat. He ordered us out. I told him I would jump overboard and swim to the English bark if I left the boat. We succeeded in remaining, and there were eleven into the boat before it was pushed off. There were three or four more American citizens who wished to get in with us, and were promised to be transferred when the boat returned. The Captain said he must send some codfish with the next boat, and they should go with it. After we were put upon the *Lotus* we expected to see the remaining three or four sent over and the fish, but instead of this we saw the boat put in the davits and the French bark setting sail.

I have mentioned these particulars to confirm my assertion that the conduct of the French Captain was not what it should have been. Of personal treatment on board the *Maurice* I will say nothing. We were and are thankful to her for our lives. Allow me to say that your reporter probably erred in the name of the vessel. It was the Captain of the *Lotus* whom I applauded, and whose kindness was shown to the utmost of his power, both while on his vessel and in the arrangements with the captain of the steamer *Prince Albert*. PHILIP BERRY.

HACKENSACK, Oct. 1.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In regard to Mr. GLAUBENSKLEE's correction of my statements, I would briefly state that besides a few minor and insignificant alterations, my statements at first were correct as made in the *Tribune*.

The discipline on board the *Austria* resembled that of an old-fashioned country Fourth of July training, if I am any judge of order. It differed widely from that of the *Saxonia*, on which steamer I crossed in July last.

I was so far displeased with the mismanagement of the steamer that I strived to prevail with my friend Mr. SCHERR, to leave the steamer at Southampton and cross with another, thus being willing to forfeit my passage for the sake of feeling safe. The inefficiency of the officers and crew is sufficiently proved in the manner which they left the steamer.

If HAHN, after arriving on the *Maurice*, desired to return to the steamer, he could have done so. There were sufficient of the rescued passengers able to accompany him. The will was wanting, or there would have been a way.

As to letting that life-boat loose: It was altogether an unnecessary and disgraceful act. It could have been taken in tow until ready for use. He says it could not have been taken on board. This assertion, like most of his corrections, is a mere matter of opinion, and *I believe* there was room for two or three life-boats, and it could have been easily hoisted on the quarter deck, where there was room sufficient to receive it. HAHN, in all his replies to me, was vague and indefinite, and consoled himself in the loss of the boat by saying "It might float by some of the persons struggling in the water." The boat was but slightly, if at all injured. As to Mr. GLAUBENSKLEE's not hearing any cries in the water, he should remember what Mr. SMITH, of Chelsea, told him, that others could hear and see as well as he (*i. e.* the professor) could. I was not so fortunate that evening on board the *Maurice*, as Mr. G. and others were, to obtain rest under any sail cloth—but lay in the open air, resting—not sleeping—with my head on a coil of rope; and I am *positive* that I heard cries in the water, and urged the captain to send out his boats, but he stoutly refused.

When I speak of the Captain of the *Austria* leaving the steamer, I wish it explicitly understood that he did not fall into the water, but deliberately as he could, under the circumstances, he passed down a rope by the side of the steamer, attempting to get in the life-boat. I was pulling at the same fall with him, and certainly am best able to report, and that without contradiction, for I was the only one among the rescued who saw him leave the vessel and go down under the wave. Had he remained on deck giving orders, instead of putting forth his hand in attempting to save his own, or the lives of others, much might have been accomplished. When Missionary STAMM attempted to organize for drawing water, some degree of order prevailed, but the want of buckets was the only reason why nearly all did not assist. The cry on the quarterdeck was frequently heard, "Where are the officers?"

When Mr. G. says the Captain fell overboard, does he forget our conversation on board the *Prince Albert*, and his ignorance of how the Captain got in the water?

If Mr. G. wishes to differ from me, I will kindly request him to give his opinions independently, and not as corrections. Others have judgments as well as himself, and, at least, it would be more courteous to act so towards one who has passed with him through scenes too terrific to describe. Our mutual sufferings should make us mutually kind—remembering that

"Brethren in calamity should love."

The antagonistic spirit of his corrections pains me—they are so downright and dictatorial. He should likewise be reminded that from different stand-points we naturally viewed things differently, and also that it was possible for one to see what the other did not.

I forgot to mention that a Rev. Mr. KOCH was on board, graduate from the Barma Theological School, and on his way to Wisconsin. He has not been heard from. PHILIP BERRY.

News from Mexico.

ARRIVAL OF A BEARER OF DISPATCHES FROM MINISTER FORSYTH—GENERAL CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY—PROBABLE CESSION OF SONORA TO THE UNITED STATES.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Sept. 29.

By the arrival of the schooner *Star*, Captain GAMMON, from Vera Cruz, we this morning received news from Vera Cruz and the capitol of Mexico. Our papers from Vera Cruz are four days later than had been previously received.

We are obliged also to Dr. BILLINGS for prompt and acceptable courtesies on his arrival in this city, after a protracted and somewhat exciting, not to say perilous, trip from Mexico. Dr. BILLINGS went from Vera Cruz to Havana, and thence to Key West, where he took passage for this port on the *Calhoun*. This steamer, as our readers know, ran ashore near St. Marks, and Dr. BILLINGS had to make the best of his way hither from that point, by traveling overland through Florida, Georgia, and Alabama, reaching New-Orleans this morning from Mobile. Dr. BILLINGS held a commission as a surgeon in the Liberal army in Mexico, under Gen. COMONFORT. The following notes of information were obtained from him.

He brought dispatches from Mr. FORSYTH to our Government; he had also dispatches from the leaders of the Liberal Party to COMONFORT. He represented the Liberal cause as rapidly gaining the ascendency, and expressed the opinion that, ere this, a decisive battle had taken place between the two parties. Dr. BILLINGS' principal object in coming to this country is to purchase Minie rifles for the Liberal army, for which purpose he was well supplied with funds. The British Minister in Mexico acted in concert with Mr. FORSYTH in resisting the payment by foreigners of the forced loan. The French Minister had been recalled, for advising his countrymen to comply. The Doctor says that the Americans are much thought of by the Liberal party, and occupy high stations of trust. That party generally favors an American Protectorate, though opposed to annexation. They frequently contrast the security which they enjoyed of life and property during the war, when General SCOTT, with the American Army, held possession of the Government, to the robberies and murders daily committed by their own different chieftains who may happen to have the ascendancy.

The Doctor is of opinion that Sonora will soon be ceded to the United States, for a consideration.

The subjoined portion of a communication from a reliable source we received through Dr. BILLINGS:

"I have also been informed, although not from an official source, that Mr. FORSYTH, our Minister in Mexico, had finally closed the legation, but not actually demanded his passports. He had gone to Tacubaya, intending to remain there until the latter part of October. It is also asserted, and I believe with good foundation, that the British Minister in Mexico had orders from his Government to protest against the forced loan, to recommend his countrymen to refuse paying, and generally to act in the manner that Mr. FORSYTH had acted. It is further said that Mr. DE BALAC, the French Minister, had been, or was to be, recalled by his Government."

Dr. BILLINGS informed us that the health of the country was generally good, except that at Vera Cruz the yellow fever was prevailing. Another informant of reliability states explicitly that influenced Mr. FORSYTH in his determination to remain in Mexico, not wishing to expose his family to the *vomito*. "All vessels remaining here," says the writer alluded to, "even for but a few days, become very unsafe. Fever invariably attacks many before and many after sailing." He adds the following information:

I have talked with all the chiefs and many soldiers of both parties, but one conclusion can be seen, that is, the Liberals are daily drawing tighter the already *taut* reins which the Juarez Party hold, and soon the march of all detachments of the party (after beating outside troops) will concentrate upon the capital, where the Liberals are greatly in the majority.

ZULOAGA (seeing his fall close) is about to attempt to get SANTA ANNA back; but ECHEAGARAY hates SANTA ANNA, and will join the Liberals, if ZULOAGA does not back out. This would end all.

The Liberals are delighted at FORSYTH's being sustained by our Government; and particularly are they pleased that our diplomatic relations are at an end, *sine die*.

I was among and conversed with ECHEAGARAY's and ZAMORA's troops the day of their fight on the 17th ult., near Jalapa.

The soldiers said to me: "We are opposed to fighting our brothers; we hate this *atroz* revolution, and would go over to any side to end it, but the Church Party we cannot ever join." The fight was pretty serious. Twenty-five on one side and eighty on the other, were killed.

The Vera Cruz *Progreso*, of the 8th inst., announces that Gen. [illegible] died in the capital on the 1st inst.; also, that Gen. D. [illegible] ROBLES had been nominated Zuloaguista Governor *pro tem.* of Queretaro, and Col. MARIANO REYES, Political Chief of the Territory of Iturbide.

Letters from Queretaro, of the 29th, state that the frontier forces had moved from San Luis towards that place, the main body remaining in Jaral.

Reports had been published in the *Pensamiento*, of Guadalajara, that, in an action at Acambaro, the Constitutionalists had had 500 men slain; but the *Progreso* ridicules this, and affects to see in the subsequent course of the *Pensamiento* good reason to believe that a very different result had been experienced.

The *Progreso* gives an account of the manner in which Señor ROBLES was treated off Vera Cruz, on his return thither, after he had vainly endeavored to land at Tampico. A boat was sent from the Spanish ship *Cortes* to the British steamer *Clyde*, and took thence D. MANUEL ROBLES PEZUELA, D. JOSE R. DE CASTRO, a Señor ESPINOSA of the Mexican Legation at Washington, and a servant. The reason of permission to land being refused them is said to be that Señor ROBLES is considered dangerous to the public tranquillity, and that Señor DE CASTRO is still under the ban of a decree of expulsion for the same reason. The *Progreso* adds that some of the fugitive chiefs from Tampico who were on board the *Clyde* having endeavored to go with them to the *Cortes*, the officer in command of the boat refused to receive them, stating that he had instructions to receive those named only.

Colonel CARVAJAL issued a very spirited address to the inhabitants of Tampico on taking possession of the City, calling on them to go on undisturbed with their affairs, and exhorting them to exert themselves for the effecting of peace, the securing of guaranties, and general conciliation.

A letter, dated the 2d inst., from the capital, is stated by the *Progreso* to make the following announcement: "ZULOAGA is extremely disgusted with ECHEAGARAY, and talks seriously of appointing a successor to him. In fact, he proposed to PEZUELA that he should go and take command of the troops; but he roundly refused, and, too being pressed, said he really did not wish to fight against Vera Cruzanos. Subsequently he is said to have proposed to D. MIGUEL NEGRETE to go and send ECHEAGARAY to the capital, promising for this service some thousands of dollars and the rank of full General."

Several instances of shooting by the half dozen of prisoners taken by the reactionists are recorded.

A communication, dated on the 7th inst., on board the British steamer *Clyde*, furnishes particulars of interest, which are subjoined. They are through Mr. FORSYTH's special bearer of dispatches:

"A long passage in a sailing man-of-war, at this hurricane and vomito season, are the chief objections to our Minister's coming home on the *Plymouth*, which had not yet arrived, although due twenty days since, according to orders. Why not send the *Niagara*, to let all foreigners now in Vera Cruz, and also Mexicans, see that we too have steamers to boast of, and are willing to back our Minister's course, indorsed as it is by the Government, and approved and applauded by all foreigners in Mexico? Nothing could produce so apropos an effect as such a mark (just now) of appreciation, and of intention to look to Mexico with earnestness of purpose.

ZULOAGA is lost, and the only hope of his party is in the return of SANTA ANNA; and this his Generals (especially the chief, ECHEAGARAY,) positively ridicule, because it would be fatal to them.

ROBLES was not permitted to land at Vera Cruz from the British steamer *Clyde*, on the 28th ult.; was taken to Tampico, and just in time to be too late, for CARVAJAL would not listen to him there. He came back to Vera Cruz, and on the morning of our departure, managed to get aboard a Spanish vessel-of-war lying five miles off. People of sense think he might have been recalled by ZULOAGA to take the reins on his abdication, ROBLES being popular.

The success of the Liberals in all parts save the capital and its environs—and there they but wait opportunity—is a subject of daily discourse in almost every city or town. Still, inactivity may mar their hopes.

The commander of Tampico, Gen. MARIN, and several officers, (poor men! with bandaged heads,) are aboard—for any port not in their own country.

Great pecuniary trouble, and much real distress, from deaths, hopelessness, mortification and despair of peace, are visibly apparent.

JUAREZ is honest, ZAMORA enthusiastic, ECHEAGARAY foxy, wavering and silent; NEGRETE, as drill-master, seems desirous to prepare troops to whip the Liberals, whom he so lately most dastardly betrayed and deserted.

The hospitals are still pretty full. Out of 800 men (and a fine set of fellows, too,) who came in a short time since, only about 200 remain. The saddest effect the mind receives, after all, comes from dreadful vomito's silent but fearful strength, marked in every vessel, at all the hospitals, and through the streets. Twenty-five days in Vera Cruz thus impressed me.

On the day of my departure, the 5th inst., a force was preparing to march on Jalapa, ECHEAGARAY's headquarters. I think he will come over to ZAMORA's views.

Nine successive stages were robbed, *en route* up, and all are, in fact, if any prospect of a few dollars present. But few, therefore, either go or come.

Every one, interested ones excepted, approves FORSYTH's course, and hopes better days from our strong arm. This sentiment, I find, is general—unanimous, but for a few expectants.

I wish to correct a misstatement in one of your numbers sent.

Mr. COOLIDGE, captured at Orizaba, was liberated at the immediate mediation of Mr. FORSYTH, and no one else. GARDINER, the Englishman, it is true, used his influence, (and it is great at Orizaba, for he is very highly respected,) but without avail; and COOLIDGE was taken off with others to be shot at Ruelsta. ZULOAGA, at FORSYTH's personal request or solicitation, procured his release unconditionally. Mr. C. afterwards waited on ZULOAGA, with our Secretary of Legation, WALTER FEARN, and thanked that functionary.

The Canals—Action of the Canal Commissioners.

At a meeting of the Board of Canal Commissioners at the City Hall, Oct. 1, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, It satisfactorily appears to the Canal Commissioners, by the representations of sundry persons engaged in building boats adapted to the Enlarged Erie Canal, including as well those propelled by steam as those drawn by animal power, that they cannot safely proceed in building boats in large numbers, without some suitable assurance that a channel at least forty-five feet and seven feet deep can be secured to the Canal by the opening of navigation next Spring;

And whereas, It also satisfactorily appears to the Canal Commissioners, that such channels can be secured by that time, throughout the whole line from Albany to Buffalo, at an expense not exceeding $200,000, provided the present Canal across the Cayuga Marshes, about five miles in length, can be deepened one foot—the cost of which is estimated at $16,500;

And whereas, Such excavation being an "*extraordinary repair*," can only be made with the consent of the Canal Board, who, on application, have this day declined to grant their consent; therefore,

Resolved, That the Canal Commissioners will present a special communication, setting forth the facts and necessities of the case to the Governor of this State, in such sufficient season before the meeting of the next Legislature, as will enable him to bring the subject to their notice, and enable them to take immediate action, empowering the Canal Commissioners to cause such excavation through the Cayuga Marshes to be made, and also to secure a channel seven feet deep throughout the line from Albany to Buffalo, to be ready by the opening of navigation next Spring,—with power also to excavate a similar channel in the Oswego Canal, to be ready at the same time.

Fugitive Slave in New-London—The Slave Free.

From the Norwich (Conn.) Courier, 24.

We understand there was a sudden and stirring breeze of excitement in New-London yesterday. A coasting vessel, owned in New-London or Groton, arrived in port with a fugitive slave on board—said slave having smuggled himself with a jug of water and a ham on board the schooner, as she lay at the wharf of one of the North Carolina ports. He continued to "lie low and keep dark" until the vessel was far on her voyage home. The Captain could not, of course, afford to put back all the way to North Carolina for the purpose of restoring the fugacious chattel. He did the next best thing, however; he arrested the runaway, not by due process of law, but upon his own responsibility, conducted him to the Custom-house and delivered him into the charge and safe-keeping of Collector MATHER, to be sent on board the revenue cutter. News of what had been done soon got into the street. State-Attorney WILLEY was forthwith impressed into drawing up a writ of *habeas corpus* to be used if occasion required, while Judge BRANDEGEE and Dr. MINER started for the Custom-house. They found the Customs Collector and his sable companion sitting very quietly and peaceably together in improving social converse. The Judge asked the Collector if he held the colored gentleman by any legal authority? The Collector said, No. The Doctor asked the darkey if he desired to go back to old North Carolina? The darkey said, No. "Then cut and run," said the Doctor. And cut he did, drawing a bee-line for Canada. The last heard from him he was going at a 2.40 pace through the neighboring town of Salem. Meanwhile Collector MATHER, by way of saving the Union and his *collectorship*, got out a handbill, offering a reward of $50 for the apprehension and return of the ungrateful chattel. We have not heard that there was found any hound in New-London mean enough to follow on the fugitive's track, even for *fifty* pieces of silver.

Attack of the Indians on a Pembina Train—The Frazer River Party.

We find the following letter from J. MCFETRIDGE, Collector of Customs at Pembina, in the St. Paul *Pioneer and Democrat*:

"It is with regret that I have to announce the murder of three of our people by the Sioux of the Plains. They were on their way from St. Paul, and were within one day's march of Pembina, when the party (only four in number) was attacked by a party of nine Sioux. Three of our men were instantly killed and scalped; the remaining one of the party luckily made his escape.

I think it is high time that the Government should do something for our part of Minnesota. As for the Fort which is now being built on Red River, near Point Graham, it is no more protection to our traders than is Fort Ripley.

The Sioux of the Plains have hung around Pembina and St. Joseph all Summer; and as the most of our people were either at St. Paul or on the Plains, laying in provisions for the Winter, the few who were left at home to make hay and take care of the cattle, were afraid to go out.

The Sioux killed and scalped a man within twenty feet of his own door, at St. Joseph, in the month of July.

These are *facts*, and should be attended to, as there are a great many of our people moving down the River to the Selkirk settlement, on account of the danger from the Indians, and the failure on the part of the Government to protect the settlers."

Interesting from Syria.

The Boston *Traveller* has seen a letter from Beyrout, dated Aug. 11, in which it is stated that the American Consul for that place had arrived there about the middle of July, with his family, and that the raising of the flag of the Consulate, for the first time in sixteen months, was a pleasant sight for the American residents. The trial of the Jaffa criminals was then in progress; and it was regretted that the Dixon family, whose numbers were thinned by the Arabs there, had returned to America, as it was feared that some of the miscreants might escape punishment by lack of means for their identification. It will be recollected that the remainder of this family, who belong in Massachusetts, reached Boston but a few days since.

A rumor of disturbances at Mount Lebanon had reached Beyrout, and the Pasha there, who is only second in dignity to the Grand Vizier, had, upon the representations of the Consuls at that place, dispatched a troop of soldiers to quell the rebellion, as well as to protect the foreigners. A number of missionaries, on their way to different parts of Palestine, were at Beyrout, awaiting the execution of the Jaffa criminals, fearing that it might cause a general insurrection throughout the country, and preferring to remain under the protection of the guns of the men-of-war collected in the harbor.

Coroners' Inquests.

UNKNOWN WOMAN RUN OVER AND KILLED.—On Saturday afternoon an unknown woman was run over in Greenwich-street, near Vesey, by a horse and cart,—the latter loaded with iron bars—and instantly killed. The driver, SAMUEL COURTNEY, was immediately arrested to await the result of the Coroner's inquest which was held yesterday. The evidence showed that the deceased ran suddenly in front of the cart, and was run over before the driver could stop the horse. A verdict of "accidental death" was rendered, and the driver was discharged. The deceased was about 35 years of age, slender, of medium height, with dark hair and blue eyes. She had on a calico dress, striped petticoat, old gaiters and overshoes. The Coroner ordered that the body be kept a day or two, at No. 100 Leonard-street, for identification.

DEAD CHILD THROWN INTO AN ASH BARREL.—A rag-picker on Saturday morning found the dead body of an infant in an ash-barrel in Rector-street. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on the body, and it was discovered that CATHARINE WHELPLEY, a married woman living at No. 9 Rector-street, gave birth to the child at 1 o'clock in the morning; that it was born dead, and was not her husband's; and that the mother threw it into the barrel. A verdict was rendered in accordance with these facts.

FATAL FALL.—FREDERICK WILDMAN, a painter, while intoxicated, fell yesterday from the roof of his residence, No. 537 Pearl-street, and was killed instantly. An inquest was held and verdict rendered accordingly. The deceased was 33 years of age, unmarried, and has relatives living in Troy.

SUICIDE.—WILLIAM STORY, a German, who lived at No. 532 Pearl-street, died yesterday at the City Hospital from the effects of taking arsenic. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

CORRECTION.—We mistook in calling the brave yacht that beat the *Rebecca* to the Southwest Spit and the Light-ship the *Mannering*. Her name is the *Menersing*, after the island on which her owner, Mr. CROMWELL, resides. She was built by Mr. KIRBY, of Rye.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—The Commissioners met on Saturday, at noon. The *Susquehanna* was allowed to proceed. Permission to come up was granted to three or four other vessels, and the Board adjourned to Monday.

FIRE ON STATEN ISLAND.—A fire broke out yesterday, about 12 o'clock, in an occupied house on with Townsend-avenue, Clifton, which, together three adjoining buildings and a carpenter shop, were destroyed. All the buildings were owned by WM. B. TOWNSEND, Esq.

☞ **Great Fire at Greensburg, Penn.**

From the Evening Bulletin, Sept. 27.

THE RECENT FIRE AT GREENSBURG, PENN.—It is a comfort and consolation to know that while extensive fires must happen, bringing in their train loss and suffering sometimes to a great extent, that even these may have their "alleviations," as the following letter fully proves. And that no person has a right to complain of the loss of books, papers, and other valuables, while such securities as the one named below are so easily procured.

GREENSBURG, Sept. 25, 1858.

To Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 130 Walnut-st., Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN: One of the most destructive fires that has ever occurred in our place, happened on Tuesday, the 22d inst., burning some *twenty-five buildings*. I had one of your Herring's Patent Fire-Proof Safes in a building that was destroyed. The safe was subjected to an intense heat. It was taken from the ruins the following day, and the door near the handle was *still red hot*. It contained books and a number of papers, loose and in bundles, which were not damaged in the slightest. It gives me pleasure to add to the accumulated evidences of the safety and reliability of your safes.

Yours, truly, J. TURNEY.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire. S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ **The Autumn Hat.**

WARNOCK & CO.

Invite gentlemen to their exhibition of

FALL AND WINTER HATS,

designed respectively for the AGED, the MODERATE, and the FASHIONABLE, and finished in a manner worthy of their reputation.

GEM OF THE SEASON.

The YOUNG GENTLEMAN'S DRESS HAT is peculiarly adapted and charmingly attractive.

SOFT FELT AND STORM HATS AND CAPS, convenient for the pocket, of varied patterns, suitable for traveling, sporting, evening wear and rainy weather.

WARNOCK & CO., Hatters, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

☞ **Fine Arts.**

WINTERHALTER'S CELEBRATED FLORINDE,

With other fine pictures of French artists, such as C. L. Muller, Jeanbert, Compte, Calix, L'enfant de Metz, Fichel, Beaume, &c., &c., now on exhibition. Admission 25 cents. GOUPIL & CO., No. 366 Broadway. (M. Knoedler, successor.)

☞ **Herring's Patent Champion Fire and** Burglar-Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c. S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, Corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machine—Important to the Public.**—A new family Sewing Machine, combining the latest improvements, at the extreme low price of FIFTY DOLLARS.

The prices of all our standard machines have been greatly reduced. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, it is well known, though dearer in price, have always been cheaper in fact, considering what they will do, than any other. The prices are now reduced so that all must be satisfied. Call and examine the new machines at the low prices. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ **Eau Lustrale, or Hair Restorative of** JULES HAUEL.—This article, composed of vegetable substances, has rapidly acquired a world-wide celebrity for its wonderful qualities of beautifying and invigorating the hair, at the same time obviating baldness and dandruff. It is now in common use as an indispensable article of the toilet. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., Perfumers and Importers, Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st.; and at retail, by FRED. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **Stearns & Marvin's** WILDER PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

Seventeen years in use and have never failed.

STEARNS & MARVIN.

Depots: No. 40 Murray-st., New-York; No. 67 Gravier-st., New-Orleans; No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous** is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.** THE GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD. WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS. DEPOT NO. 191 BROADWAY, Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

☞ **Free!**—No charge will be made if Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT does not cure Croup. The most severe coughs, chronic rheumatism, toothache, and pains of all kinds. Sold by all the druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st. It has been used for 12 years without failing. The most eminent physicians are now recommending it.

☞ **The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine** Co., No. 495 Broadway, having greatly increased their facilities for manufacturing, have resolved to reduce the prices of their celebrated Family Machines, so as to place them within the reach of all. The prices from this date will be from $50 to $125—removing all temptation to infringers or patronage to infringers. These Machines are unquestionably the best in use for family sewing.

☞ **Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer** ☞ NEVER FAILS ☜ to destroy and eradicate all vermin. Houses, stores, ships, hotels, &c., kept free by contract. F. V. RUSHTON, general agent, Nos. 10 Astor House and 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st. Proprietor's depot No. 512 Broadway, corner Houston-st.

☞ **Wigs $8, Toupees $5, at Cameron's** manufactory, No. 180 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the only place where a first-rate article can be had at reasonable prices. We challenge the world to produce a better. A large assortment of ladies' hair work at equally low prices.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Fairbanks' Scales, the Legal Standard.** More than one hundred different modifications are now made, suited to the wants of RAILROAD COMPANIES, COAL DEALERS, MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, and all others who require a DURABLE AND ACCURATE SCALE. FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

☞ **Soluble Glass, Chemicals, Metals, Cognac Oil,** Flavorings, &c., Fire-water, rust and mildew-proof preparation, Oils, Rum, Juniper, Lavender, Neroly and Geranium, Electrotypers' Plumbago, Stove-polishers' Black Lead, Asbestos, Bismuth, Malva Flower, Platina, Cadmium, Manganese, Nickel, &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

☞ **Parties Furnished** AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. H. MAILLARD begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently returned from Europe, and has the choicest selection of Parisian styles, such as new moulds for ice cream, mottoes, flowers, &c. In every variety, suitable for weddings and evening parties. Experienced waiters, silver, China, &c., furnished. Apply at No. 621 Broadway.

☞ **Hernia Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

HENDERSON—AMBLER.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 2, by the Rev. Charles Shelling, Pastor of the [illegible] M. E. Church, Mr. Wm. H. Henderson to Georgiana V. S., eldest daughter of James W. Ambler, Esq., all of this City.

BREVOORT—TURRELL.—At Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 2, by the Rev. Jacob West, Mr. JAMES RENWICK BREVOORT, of Fordham, to Miss ANNA AUGUSTA TURRELL, of Brooklyn.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

DE GRAND VAL—TUTHILL.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 2, by the Rev. Morgan Dix, EDMUND DE GRAND VAL to ELIZA, youngest daughter of the late Danl. L. Tuthill, Esq.

MORGAN—FELLOWES.—At Clifton, Staten Island, on Thursday, Sept. 30, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. Mr. White, DAVID P. MORGAN, of Liverpool, to Miss CAROLINE, daughter of William Fellowes, Esq., of Staten Island.

DIED.

BLEECKER.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Oct. 2, MARY, daughter of the late Anthony L. Bleecker, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Trinity Church, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without any further notice.

BRACKETT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 29, after a lingering illness, GRACE, only daughter of Chas. N. and Augusta Brackett, aged 1 year and 29 days.

MOUNTFORT.—On Friday, Oct. 1, MARY TRULL, wife of N. B. Mountfort, Esq., in the 56th year of her age.

Her remains will be conveyed to Boston this morning for interment.

MELVILLE.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 3, SOPHIA E., wife of Allan Melville.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers, Charles M. and Dr. A. R. Thurston, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. George's Church, on Tuesday, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

GOURLEY.—In this City, on Sabbath morning, Oct. 3, ROBERT GOURLEY, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, the Rev. John Brash, No. 129 West 33d-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Newburg.

MARTINE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Oct. 3, SARAH, eldest daughter of Harvey T. and Maria Martine, aged 8 years, 5 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 12 o'clock, noon, from No. 274 West 38th-st. The remains will be taken to Oak Hill Cemetery, Nyack, for interment.

BLANEY.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Oct. 3, in the 41st year of her age, Mrs. MARGARET BLANEY, late of Athlone County, Roscommon, and daughter of the late Mr. John Young, of Killmurray, County Limerick, Ireland.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 240 10th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 P. M.

DAYTON.—On Friday morning, Oct. 1, AARON O. DAYTON, Esq., of Washington City, Fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brother-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Berrian, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. John's Chapel, Hudson-square, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

PALMER.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 2, ALEXANDER J. PALMER, in the 38th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, also those of his brother, S. S. Palmer, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 58 King-st., on Tuesday, Oct. 5, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Orange and Dutchess Counties papers please copy.

HERDER.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 3, CATHERINE, wife of Abraham Herder, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, No. 36 West Washington-place, on Tuesday, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock precisely.

SWAN.—On Saturday, Oct. 2, Mrs. ELIZA SWAN, widow of Gershom Swan, of West Cambridge, Mass., aged 63 years.

WOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 2, JESSIE G., daughter of H. Edson and Georgie G. Wood, aged 2 years and 3 weeks.

Funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 283 State-st.

ADAMS.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday, Oct. 3, at her parents' residence, JENNETTE R. ADAMS, the beloved wife of William H. Adams, and only daughter of the Rev. Seth Bliss, aged 28 years.

The funeral services will take place at 11 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, at No. 37 Sidney-place, Brooklyn.

ELY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 3, after a short illness, CHARLOTTE W., wife of Dudley F. Ely, and daughter of Jeffrey O. Phelps, of Simsbury, Conn., aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 84 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., (late Williamsburg,) on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Simsbury, Conn., on Tuesday afternoon, for interment.

JONES.—At Flushing, L. I., on Friday, Oct. 1, Mrs. ANN JONES, aged 62 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) at 11½ o'clock, at her late residence in Flushing.

BULKLEY.—At Poughkeepsie, on Friday, Oct. 1, WM. F. BULKLEY, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, B. H. Smith, No. 32 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

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The subscriber is selling all descriptions of WATCHES and JEWELRY at less than usual prices:

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The undersigned are preparing a catalogue of houses for sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished, and also of lots for sale by private contract. Parties desirous of availing themselves of this mode of publication, will please furnish description and prices, either in person or by letter. Catalogues will be ready for distribution by Oct. 10. Sales of real estate at auction on any day required. Regular days for auction sales of stocks every Wednesday and Saturday.

JACOB S. BAKER. ADRIAN H. MULLER. Auctioneers, No. 25 Wall-st.

A STATE CONVENTION OF SABBATH School Teachers, pastors and friends of the State of New-York will be held in the Pierrepont-st. Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on the 5th, 6th and 7th of October, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. of the 5th. The evenings of the 5th and 6th will be devoted to large public meeting, with three or four addresses in each, in the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Church. On Thursday afternoon the children will assemble in the various churches.

ADVERTISING IN NEW-JERSEY.—S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., are Agents for the New-Jersey Newspapers, appointed by an Editorial Convention. To see papers and prices, call at their office.

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[illegible], N. H., June 28, 1858.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A Meeting of this Society will be held at the Library, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, at 7½ o'clock, P.M., when a paper on the Antiquity of Tobacco, will be read by ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE PREMISES of the subscriber, a dark bay horse, about 15 hands high, 8 years old, long bushy tail, white spot on forehead, will be given for the recovery of the horse and harness. L. WITT, Newtown, L. I.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman as nurse; understands the care of children from their birth; can do plain sewing; has lived twelve years in one place; has the best of City references for her last place. Can be seen for three days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Free to employers.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing in a respectable private family; she has good references, and thoroughly understands her business. Also, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, in the same family, who is likewise well recommended, and well qualified for her work. Apply at No. 83 6th-av., between Waverley-place and 8th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women—one as cook and the other as chambermaid and waitress; both understand their business perfectly well; would be willing to live in one family or separate. Can give the best of City reference from their last place, where they have lived some time. Apply at No. 196 East 18th-st., corner 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; or has no objection to do the general housework in a small private family; the best of City reference can be given if required; has lived two and a half years in her last place; call at No. 144 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; can be seen for two days.

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WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COLORED young girls; one as good cook, washer and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress. Also, by three respectable white young women, one as nurse and seamstress, one as good cook, washer and ironer, and one as chambermaid and waitress. Also, by three Germans, one as cook, washer and ironer, one as nurse, one as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young girls; one as good cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Also, by three respectable white young women, one as nurse and seamstress, one as good cook, washer and ironer, and one as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation in a private family as chambermaid; is a good plain seamstress; would go as lady's maid; has the best of experience; has lived with some of the most respectable families in the City, by whom she will be well recommended. Call at No. 80 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, BY a middle-aged American lady; is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's family or a hotel, or would attend an invalid lady; has no objection to the country. Reference given and required. Apply to Mrs. BARKER, No. 147 Suffolk-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and waitress; can produce the best City reference. Can be seen at her last place, No. 78 East 27th-st., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to take charge of grown children; has good City reference; goes till suited, at No. 35 Christopher-st., one door from Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 33 East 20th-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A NEAT PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or fine washer and ironer; does up muslins and finery in style; wages $6 to $7. Also, a regular seamstress and nurse; cuts and fits children's clothes; wages $7; will travel or go in the country. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waiter; to do fine washing and ironing; or as laundress in a private family; no objection to travel with a family; best of City reference given; can be seen for two days at No. 221 East 30th-st., between 2d-av. and Avenue A, second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion in a first-class family as a cook, who perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; the best of City references given. To be seen, to engage, apply to CORWIN & CO., No. 600 Broadway, corner of 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; can do all kinds of family sewing; has the best of references. Apply, for two days, at No. 29 Madison av.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse; has been in that capacity for several years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at Music Store No. 76 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, SITUATIONS IN A private family; one as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; the other as chambermaid and waitress; is a good sewer. Good City references. Apply at No. 124 3d-av., between 14th and 15th sts., for two days.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for a respectable Protestant girl who has lived in her family four years, to take charge of one or two children. Can be seen for two days at No. 9 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; best of reference. Call at No. 230 West 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls—one as chambermaid and waitress; the other as nurse and seamstress, or to do general housework in a small family. Both are well recommended. Apply at No. 326 6th-av., first floor. Are willing and obliging.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, and will assist with washing and ironing; she has got good City reference; to be seen for two days at No. 369 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a widow who is capable of attending to the duties herself; a home for herself and child more an object than high wages. Address Mrs. PERCY, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WIDOW WOMAN wishes to take in washing; will suit either ladies or gentlemen. Can be seen any time when called on. Apply to A. W. M., No. 10 Amity-place, fourth floor, room No. 4.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business well; has good City references. Apply at No. 128 West 24th-st., near 7th-av., fourth floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress, or assist with washing and ironing; has four years' reference. Can be seen at No. 335 9th-av., near 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and waitress; will take care of children; has good City reference. Apply at No. 124 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as cook. Understands cooking in all its branches. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 16 West 27th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or good laundress, with the best of City reference. Apply at No. 216 Sullivan-st., fourth floor, room No. 12.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO CAN be well recommended, a situation, as chambermaid or waitress. Apply by note or in person, at No. 153 3d-av., near 16th-st., Saturday and Monday.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED AND HIGHLY successful teacher, in the Classics and Mathematics awaits an engagement as Principal or Assistant in some established Institution. For two years he was connected with one of the most celebrated schools in New-England, and for the past two years has been Principal of a High School. The highest references given. Address Box No. 614 Southington, Connecticut.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF VOCAL AND PIANO music, Nov. 1, for an Institute. One who can teach German and assist in common branches preferred; must be a good singer. Address, for three weeks, B. F. P., Sheffield, Mass.

A COMPETENT LADY TEACHER WILL take a few more guitar and piano pupils at $3 per quarter. Call at or address E. M., No. 183 East 126th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH OR GERman Protestant nurse; one of some experience preferred, and who can come well recommended. Apply at No. 15 Monroe-place, Brooklyn, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, to do the work of a small family; a good place for a good servant. Apply at No. 102 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, with references, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A BOY IN A BROADWAY DRUG store, not over fifteen years of age, and must reside with his parents. Address DRUGS, No. 740 New-York Post-Office.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED.—EMPLOYERS OF FEMALE SERvants are respectfully informed that girls of respectability, competency, and with good reference, can be obtained at WESLEY'S select female employment offices, No. 292 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., and No. 360 6th-av., cor. 22d-st. On hand a number of respectable Protestant girls.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help will always find a good selection of Germans, English, Scotch and Irish at MORRIS CORNERY & CO'S, No. 414 Broadway, also coachmen, gardeners, farmers and laborers at their branch office, No. 120 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, for City or country, can obtain excellent help daily at the large Institute and Home, No. 128 Hicks-st., corner of Pierrepont-st. This extensive place has an abundance of civil, capable servants, conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEment of faithful domestics, No. 9 6th-av., there are now many well-recommended servants of all grades.

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

VELLUM AND PARCHMENT FOR DRUM Heads, for sale by the dozen, by JOHN B. HOOLE Bookbinders' Furnishing Warehouse, No. 128 Nassau-st New-York.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 19 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

AT EVERDELL'S—WEDDING CARDS.—THESE celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Broadway corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited, and specimens sent on application.

INSTRUCTION.

BUNGER'S FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Seventy-sixth Term opens Sept. 13. Stages, as usual, will convey pupils, residing at a distance, to and from this Institute. For further particulars, refer to REBEN M. BUNGER, A.M., principal, No. 81 Madison-st.; JOHN M. REEDE, D. D., President, No. 161 Henry-st.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 2 West 29th-st., near 5th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils.

Circulars can be obtained at Ros Lockwood & Son's, No. 441 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.

Private French and English Classical, Boarding and Day-school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys.

NEWBURG COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Scholars are prepared for college, liberal professions, or other pursuits of active life. To those who desire their children to acquire a thorough knowledge of French and German, this School presents unsurpassed advantages.

The Winter Term commences on Monday, Nov. 1.

For Circulars with references, apply to the Principal, Nos. 234, 236 and 238 Montgomery-st., Newburg, Orange Co. N. Y. M. L. DOMANSKI, Principal.

SING SING (N. Y.) FEMALE SEMINARY.

A first class institution. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. S. N. ROWELL, A. M.

EVENING SCHOOLS, FREE TO ALL.—Notice is hereby given that Evening Schools for the education of males and females, whose ages or avocations prevent their attending the Day Schools, will be opened on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 4.

MALE SCHOOLS.

1st Ward, School-house No. 23, Rose-st. and 39 Greenwich-st.

5th Ward, School-house No. 1, William-st., near Duane.

6th Ward, School-house No. 44, Corner of North Moore and Varick sts.

6th Ward, School-house No. 23, City Hall-place, near Pearl-st.

7th Ward, School-house No. 12, Madison-st., near Jackson.

8th Ward, School-house No. 28, Clarke-st., near Bronome.

9th Ward, School-house No. 3, corner of Hudson and Grove.

10th Ward, School-house No. 42, Allen-st., near Hester.

11th Ward, School-house No. 36, Ninth-st., near Av. C.

12th Ward, School-house No. 37, 27th-st., near 3d-av.

13th Ward, School-house No. 39, 13th-st., near Avenue.

13th Ward, School-house No. 43, Manhattanville.

13th Ward, School-house No. 34, Broome-st., between Sheriff and Willett.

14th Ward, School-house No. 30, Baxter, near Grand.

16th Ward, School-house No. 38, 13th-st., near 8th-av.

16th Ward, School-house No. 11, 17th-st., near 8th-av.

17th Ward, School-house No. 13, Houston-st., near Essex.

18th Ward, School-house No. 40, 20th-st., near 2d-av.

19th Ward, School-house No. 18, 51st-st., near Lexington-av.

20th Ward, School-house No. 33, 28th-st., near 9th-av.

21st Ward, School-house No. 49, 37th-st., near 2d-av.

22d Ward, School-house No. 26, 40th-st., near 8th-av.

22d Ward, School-house No. 17, 47th-st., near 9th-av.

FEMALE SCHOOLS.

1st Ward, School-house No. 29, Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st.

4th Ward, School-house No. 1, William-st., near Duane.

6th Ward, School-house No. 24, Elm-st., near Leonard.

7th Ward, School-house No. 2, Henry-st., near Pike.

8th Ward, School-house No. 38, Clarke-st., near Broome.

10th Ward, School-house No. 20, Crystle-st., near Delancey.

11th Ward, School-house No. 15, 5th-st., near Avenue C.

12th Ward, School-house No. 37, 27th-st., Yorkville.

12th Ward, School-house No. 43, Manhattanville.

12th Ward, School-house No. 35, 126th-st., Harlem.

14th Ward, School-house No. 5, Mott-st., near Spring.

15th Ward, School-house No. 35, 13th-st., near 6th-av.

16th Ward, School-house No. 11, 17th-st., near 8th-av.

17th Ward, School-house No. 19, 1st-av. and 9th-st.

18th Ward, School-house No. 40, 20th-st., near 2d-av.

19th Ward, School-house No. 18, 51st-st., near Lexington-av.

20th Ward, School-house No. 33, 28th-st., near 9th-av.

21st Ward, School-house No. 14, 27th-st., near 2d-av.

22d Ward, School-house No. 26, 40th-st., near 8th-av.

A School for Colored People (Males and Females) will also be opened at the School-house in Laurens-st., between Grand and Broome sts., at the same time. Experienced teachers have been engaged, and everything provided that will be required for conducting these Schools and afford thorough instruction to pupils free of charge. Application for admission must be made at the School-rooms as soon as the schools are opened.

An additional term of Nine Weeks will commence on *the 4th day of January, 1859.*

GEORGE WHITE,
DANIEL SLOTE,
TERRENCE FARLEY,
WILLIAM SINCLAIR,
WILLIAM MONTEITH,
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEVE,
ANDREW L. BYRNE,
Executive Committee on Evening Schools.

MADAME M. VIGUIER DE MONTEIL IS now opening French classes for young ladies. Particular arrangements made with parents desiring their children to receive a thorough French education.

Madame V. respectfully informs her former pupils and the public generally, that she is ready to resume her private lessons.

Private lessons in the French literature, history and mathematics by Professor Viguier de Monteil.

Circulars may be obtained at Mr. and Madame V.'s residence, No. 62 East 26th-st., or at CHRISTERN'S bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

MR. AND MADAME DON BERNARD'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1 West 34th-st., first door from 6th-av.—Mr. DON BERNARD formerly French Professor of University College, New-York. Madame DON BERNARD, late French Teacher of Rutgers Female Institute, N. Y. The means for conferring a thorough education are of the highest order. A large number of teachers in attendance. School reopened on 16th September.

THE WOLCOTT INSTITUTE, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—The Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., Rector. The pupils are members of the Rector's family and subjected to parental discipline; are faithfully taught and enjoy the comforts of a home. Send to the rector for circulars, &c., and refer to the patrons for testimonials. Winter session commences Nov. 3. The rector accompanies the pupils from and to New-York.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FLORIDA, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—The Hon. WM. H. SEWARD President; JOHN W. ROUND, A. M., Principal Male Department; Miss FANNIE JACKSON Principal Female Department. Winter session commences Monday, Oct. 25. The departments are entirely distinct. Circulars may be had at Tribner & Shinney's, No. 321 Broadway, or by application to the principals, at Florida.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 659 Broadway, prepares boys practically for business. Those who attend his school become quick in figures, rapid business penmen and good book-keepers. Four private desks have just been vacated by pupils going into business. Reduced terms for immediate applicants; $15 for a full commercial course; regular terms $20.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—This institution is easy of access, three-quarters of an hour from the City. The principal devotes his time to such a number as he can superintend himself, ordinarily 12; and seldom more than 15. The School is now in operation. Boys met at Harlem, Austin & Smith's, No. 3 Park-row. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MISS RIVIERE, ARTISTE FROM PARIS, teacher of the Piano-forte, daughter of Mr. Riviere, landscape painter, informs her pupils that she will resume her lessons, and offers her services to families. She speaks English, Spanish and French. Residence No. 556 4th-av., between 36th and 37th-sts.

FAIRHAVEN SEMINARY—A FAMILY BOARDing school for 12 pupils, has been in successful operation for ten years; is located in the village of Fairhaven, one mile from New-Haven, Conn. Next term begins first Wednesday in November. Circulars at Shephard's, No. 182 Fulton-st. THOS. G. SEVAN, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y., A. W. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to 12. Next session will open Nov. 1. Terms, $100 a session. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 East 21st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1, at the school.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School will open on Monday, Sept. 6, at No. 609 Broadway, corner of 30th-st. Circulars may be had from Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway, and T. J. Crowen, No. 409 Broadway.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUItion of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentleman instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens Sept. 17. The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, NEW-YORK.—A family boarding-school for twenty-four boys, reopens Nov. 2. No day pupils. No assistants. Thorough instruction by the Principal. Liberal treatment, and comforts of home. For circulars, information, or an interview, address A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

MR. NOEL BERGIER CONTINUES TO give instruction in the French language and literature, at the residence of his pupils, or at his own, No. 123 Madison-av., near 29th-st.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., is designed to give the best culture to a limited number of youth. M. W. LYON and J. KARGE, Principals.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND UNIversity, who is a thorough French scholar, would like to give private lessons in Latin, Mathematics or French. Address D. J. B., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Winter term commences Nov. 1. Terms, $70 per session, of five months. Circulars to be had of the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School on Sept. 15, at No. 324 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts. Circulars at their residence.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Entering the 22d year, reopens its Primary Classical, and Commercial Departments Sept. 6. For circulars, call at the University. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MADISON ACADEMY.—MADISON-AVENUE, corner of 26th-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15. The Rev. S. S. DAVIS, A. M., and F. A. GARDNER, A. M., Principals. Residence No. 260 4th-av.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

THE Misses WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 1 East 32d-st., on door from 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 4 West 37th-st.

THE MISSES WAYLAND WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, on Wednesday, Sept. 15, No. 200 West 32d-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 256 4th-av., (formerly No. 164 Madison-st.,) on Washington-square, opened its fifteenth Academic year on Monday, Sept. 13, 1858.

This is a Private High School, furnishing the pupil with a solid and finished education. Numerous testimonials of this City, as well as many others, can testify to the thoroughness with which pupils of this Institution have, during the past fifteen years, completed their academic course. The location is unsurpassed. The Principals, who devote themselves to supervision and instruction, erected and arranged the building expressly for the institution. They employ ten accomplished professors and teachers.

The rooms and furniture have been thoroughly renovated, and a stage is employed daily to convey small boys at a distance to and from the school.

Students preparing for the Sophomore Class of College have just commenced the Freshmen Course. Classes in Surveying and higher Mathematics generally, are in process of formation. Those in French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Penmanship, Drawing and Painting are already arranged.

One of the Principals takes special charge of the younger scholars, who are received under superior advantages at seven years of age. An effectual method for acquiring a correct use of English and of eradicating all errors in spelling is in successful operation.

The building is well ventilated throughout, and pupils of all the departments enjoy at the recesses cheerful open-air exercise in the retired playground of Washington-square.

Parents are particularly invited to visit this unique establishment during its daily sessions, and witness the character and mode of the instruction imparted. Circulars procured at the Institute and at the Broadway bookstores contain full particulars. Acquaintances of its present patrons are referred to them for reliable information, viz.: Rev. George Potts, D. D., Rev. Charles Fletcher, Hon. W. J. Havemeyer, Hon. Henry E. Davies, Hon. Wm. Tucker, Joseph Worster, M. D., Jas. C. Rennedy, M. D., A. N. Gunn, M. D., Mr. John H. Aiken, Mr. Robert Allen, William M. Allen, Esq., Mr. Henry A. Allen, Mr. Edwin Allen, Mr. Julien L. Allen, Mr. Charles G. Arnold, Mr. James L. Babbitt, D. A. Baldwin, Esq., Mr. Jas. R. Bartholomew, Mr. Abram Beesford, Mr. A. M. Beard, Mr. T. J. Beck, Mr. S. S. Bell, Mr. Samuel J. Berry, Mr. Henry Berthoff, Mr. Charles Bliven, Mr. B. W. S. Bonsall, Mr. E. C. Boughton, Mr. G. A. Brockett, Mr. Geo. W. Brainerd, Mr. Melancthon Burr, Mrs. George Russell, Mr. Henry Butler, Mr. Ira Campbell, Mr. John Cantrece, Mr. Amos M. Chase, Mr. Matthias Clark, Mr. Thos. J. Coleman, Mr. Chas. L. Cornish, Mr. John M. Corwin, Capt. K. Coulliard, Mr. Wm. A. Cummings, Mr. Horace H. Day, Mr. Moreau Delano, Mr. John Devoe, Mr. Nelson Duckworth, Mr. Amos T. Dwight, Mr. Justus E. Earl, Mr. James A. Emerson, Mr. Joseph Evans, Mr. Lyman Farwell, Mrs. F. A. Field, Mr. Geo. W. Fordham, Mr. John Foster, Mr. Jonathan D. Fowler, Mr. Abraham Francine, Mr. F. A. Gerhard, Mrs. Geo. Gowan, Mr. John Gray, Mr. Christopher Gwyer, Mr. James E. Hadden, Mr. James Hardley, Mr. Louis R. Hangbin, Mr. Geo. B. Hartson, Mr. E. V. Haughwout, Mr. Albert Havemeyer, Mr. Dewitt G. Hays, Mr. Henry Hebberd, Mr. Frank Hastings, Mr. E. H. Howell, Mr. James S. Hull, Mr. Orren Hutchinson, Mr. Theodore Hyatt, Mr. Jacob C. Jackson, Mr. O. Lennon, Mr. Richard B. Lathrop, Mr. Frank Leslie, Mr. John Levy, Mr. Theon Lowe, Mr. Wm. M. McIntire, Mr. Wm. H. McKinna, Capt. T. G. Merwin, Mr. Daniel Mesmore, Mr. James Moorhead, Mr. Hymen Nelson, Mr. James H. Noe, Mr. Wm. O. Powers, Mr. William Paton, Mr. Courtlandt Palmer, Mr. Theodore Payne, Mr. Samuel Perry, Mr. Stephen Philbin, Joel B. Post, Esq., Mr. Wm. O. Powers, Mr. Francis Price, Mr. James Price, Mr. David Quackenbush, Mr. Richd. A. Reading, Mr. Josiah Richards, Mr. Philip I. Reak, Mr. Ellis Russell, Mr. Rufus Sanger, Mr. B. L. Schmidt, Mr. Henry J. Seaman, Mr. Robert Sears, Mrs. C. M. Sill, Mr. John R. Simon, Mr. Jas. C. Smith, Mr. George Smith, Mr. Daniel L. Starr, Mr. James L. Stewart, Mrs. Hannah Stiles, Mr. Henry Stokes, Mr. Jeremiah Sullivan, Mr. Frederick Talcott, Mr. G. R. Terrett, Mr. James F. Thomas, Mr. John M. Tilford, Mr. Thos. J. Townsend, Mr. Amos Trowbridge, Mr. Wm. F. Van Wagenen, Mr. Cornelius Van Vorst, Mr. Alanson Wallingford, Mr. Edwin Wayte, Mr. Homer White, Mr. Charles A. Whitney, Mr. E. P. Winans.

Mr. J. C. Withington.

All of whom have had sons in this institution from one *to nine years.* *GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M.,* } Principals.
JAMES FANNING, A. M.,

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The Morris Female Institute, open for the *last ten years to boarding and day scholars, will be resumed* on Monday, Oct. 4, for the reception of boarding pupils only; a limited number of whom will be received.

It will be the object of the Principal to render this an agreeable home for those committed to her care, as well as to furnish facilities for a thorough, accom

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN SECOND [illegible], BROOKLYN.—A first-class brown-stone [illegible], 25 by 58, with both steam and water on second [illegible], 100 feet deep, with two extra lots in the rear in [illegible] garden, grapery, &c. The house is in good [illegible]. The neighborhood is unsurpassed for health and [illegible]. Can be reached from Wall-st. in 20 minutes [illegible] three ferries. A cheerful and complete home [illegible] an expensive one; will be sold with or without [illegible], or leased to a suitable tenant on very favorable [illegible]. If sold, three-fourths of the purchase money can [illegible] on bond and mortgage. Possession given immediately, or in the Spring, if desired. Apply at No. 94 [illegible], Brooklyn, or to A. J. WELLS, No. 65 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, THE valuable property 31x33 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., consisting of one two and one three-story brick [illegible] houses. Also, the brick building in the [illegible], extending across both lots. This property is admirably adapted for first-class tenant houses, or mechanical purposes, there being room for a small steam engine in the rear of the rear building. Lots 25 feet each, by 103 [illegible]. Apply to D. THOMPSON, No. 53 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—SEVERAL BROWN-stone English basement houses on 39th-st., a little [illegible] of the 5th-av. The houses are finished with all the [illegible] conveniences, including gas, gas-fixtures, Croton-baths, range, stationary wash-tubs, &c. For further particulars, apply at the office of THOS. MACFARLAN [illegible].

FOR SALE—ON FIFTY-THIRD-ST., 300 FEET [illegible], a two-story brick house and lot; [illegible] Croton water introduced. A pleasant [illegible]. Apply to B. WATERMAN, No. [illegible].

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BRICK BUILDING [illegible] Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, [illegible] with a first-class [illegible]. Apply to E. B. KELLOGG, No. [illegible].

[illegible]—FOR SALE CHEAP, IN BROOKLYN, a house, two lots [illegible] easy. Inquire on the premises, No. [illegible].

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Times Building, on Park-[illegible]. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—BRICK HOUSE AT NO. 179 HIGH-[illegible], three stories, basement and sub-[illegible], with nearly all the modern improvements [illegible] sale, all the furniture in said house [illegible] been in use but a few months. This is [illegible] for any gentleman doing business in the [illegible] desiring an out-of-town residence. For full particulars inquire at the northeast corner Maiden-lane [illegible], of THEO. H. SMITH.

TO LET—STORE NO. 1,051 BROADWAY; ALSO dwelling-house No. 1,053 Broadway, between 26th and [illegible]-sts., which can be altered into a store, or as an entrance to a large plot of land on the rear, equal to 2½ lots, suitable for a large lecture or concert room, which is also to let. Apply to H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 142 [illegible], or No. 13 Madison-square, North side.

TO LET.—THE PROPERTY NO. 593 BROADWAY, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, running through to Mercer-st., being 30 feet front and rear. On the Broadway lot a first-class store is now being erected, and the rear lot will be improved to suit the tenant, if an agreement should be made. For terms, apply to A. P. MAN, No. 64 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE SPACIOUS ROOMS ON [illegible] Broadway, (No. 395,) known as Chambers' Piano-forte Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' New Piano-forte Establishment, Bible-House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET—PART OF A SHOW-WINDOW, WITH privilege in the store; suitable for a watchmaker, jeweler, &c., &c. No. 134 Fulton-st.

NEW HOUSES TO LET—IN NINETEENTH-[illegible], three stories, high stoops, modern improvements, [illegible] deep, convenient for one or two families. May be seen by calling at No. 209 East 19th-st. For further information, apply to C. L. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st-av., corner of 9th-st.

STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET TO LET—[illegible] feet by 100, running through to Theatre-alley, with basement and cellar; also, rooms suitable for light manufacturing purposes, on the 3d and 4th floors. Stores Nos. 50 and 54 John-st., to let, 18 feet by 75, with basement and cellar each. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO MILLINERS.—TO LET CHEAP—PART OF No. 535 Broadway, adjoining the Prescott House; parlors and [illegible] parlors, furnished rooms, studios, daguerrean sky-lights, and partly tenanted by lodgers, who will [illegible] if desired.

$300 RENT FOR THE THREE-STORY yellow brick house on Clermont-av., between Lafayette and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, with high-stoop [illegible] and good cellar. Apply at the house, or of L. A. SHANNON, No. 8 Maiden-lane.

NO. 167 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—A nicely-furnished house, with all the modern improvements, to let, from Oct. 1. Apply at No. 1 Spruce-st., Room No. 3, Tribune Buildings.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW [illegible], at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and [illegible] sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience and engines of one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG. PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—HILLDALE COTTAGE, SITUATED near the village of South Orange, N. J., within three minutes' walk of the depot, sixty minutes by railroad to the foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, and thirty minutes' drive to Newark; on high ground, overlooking the valley and railroad, with the Orange Mountain in front; with one of the finest prospects in the country, having ten miles of mountain scenery, from Millburn to West Bloomfield, containing six acres of ground under high cultivation; shade trees surround the house; there are also about fifty fruit trees, consisting of apples, cherries, &c.; a living stream of water forms the southern boundary; there is a well of good water, also a cistern which holds 2,000 gallons. The dwelling contains 14 rooms and 4 closets, a cellar, pantries, &c.; the parlor is 18x30, kitchen 20x20, with Lockwood's elevated oven range; hot and cold water, and [illegible] brought into the kitchen; bathing-room, with hot and cold water. The barn is 30x60, with stalls for six horses and room for six carriages, besides harness room, granary, &c. Price, $12,000; one-half may remain on bond and mortgage, if required. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 323 Mulberry-st., Newark. S. P. SMITH.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Rahway, N. J., with about nine acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and within ten minutes' walk of the depot of the New-Jersey Railroad. The cars leave for New-York and Rahway every hour in the day. The mansion is large and convenient, and in perfect order, with all the necessary outbuildings, for a genteel family; the grounds around the house are handsomely laid out, and studded with a variety of evergreens, and forest trees and shrubbery, &c.; the garden is large, and well stocked with a choice variety of fruit trees, grape vines, raspberries, &c. For further information, inquire of JOHN [illegible], at the Broadway Insurance Office, or of the subscriber on the premises. Terms of payment will be made easy, or exchange for New-York City property. Price $12,000, and possession given immediately, if required. JOSEPH S. LUFBERRY.

$5,500—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—About 16 acres of the choicest [illegible] Westchester, 15 minutes walk from the [illegible], good buildings, all new, house, [illegible], barn, two wells of water, 5 or 7 acres [illegible] bearing orchard. Apply to JOHN JAQUES, or [illegible] SOUTHWICK, No. 64 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A country-seat of 26 acres on Long Island Sound, about one mile from the Mamaroneck depot, on the New-Haven Railroad, trains stopping several times daily; access by steam also. The house is new, about 50 feet square, built in the most substantial manner, marble mantels throughout, good out-buildings, barn, ice-house, &c. Possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to EDWARD WOOD, No. 180 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A country residence, pleasantly situated on the main street of the village of Plainfield, N. J., with about 10 acres of land. The house is in complete order, having recently been painted, and the outbuildings are all in good order. Possession immediately or in the Spring. Apply to W. F. HAVEMEYER, No. 44 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE WITH ONE AND A HALF acres of ground, situated in the village of Sing Sing, three minutes' walk from the depot, known as "Cedar Glen." House 40 feet square, 2½ stories high and basement, in complete order. Will be sold at a low figure. For further particulars, inquire of E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, No. 431 Hudson-st., New-York.

TO LET—IN ASTORIA, FROM OCTOBER 1, a house, desirable as a Winter residence. It is within a few minutes' walk of the ferry, has 12 rooms, water, furnace and gas, and a stable attached. Terms moderate. Apply to JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. 57 Gold-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL BEAUTIFUL FARMS [illegible] in and near the village of Madison, Morris County, N. J., one of 48 acres and one of 20 acres. These [illegible] cannot be surpassed by any in the country, abound with all kinds of fruit, beautiful shaded lawns around the houses, and in a high state of cultivation, and worthy [illegible] attention; one is within 15 minutes' walk of [illegible] depot, and one large three-story house, fine [illegible] and 4 acres of land in the village, together with several other large farms, from 50 to 200 acres, near the village. All are good farms. Inquire of S. D. HUNT-[illegible], Waverley House, near the depot. Madison, Oct. 1, 1858.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AND ON EASY TERMS, A beautiful piece of land, near steamboat landing, on Staten Island, [illegible], all highly cultivated, well watered and commanding fine land and water views. Neat [illegible] Gothic cottage, barn, carriage-house, &c. Will be divided to suit purchasers. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 25 Wall-st.

COAL.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF COAL AT $4 50 PER TON.—Celebrated Mountain Locust Coal, for foundries, furnaces and ranges, and best red ash Coal for parlor grates, ranges and stoves, all perfectly free of [illegible], screened and delivered at $4 50 per ton. Weight warranted or forfeit the coal. Yard No. 54 Worth-st., between Church and West Broadway. D. F. LAWLER, late McDonald & Lawler.

COAL, $4 50.—FAMILIES LAYING IN THEIR supply can have the best quality of stove, range, grate and furnace coal, screened from under cover, at $4 50 per ton delivered from yards corner King and Greenwich sts., No. 88 Canal-st., near Allen, and No. 137 Duane-st. and 46th-st., near 11th-av. MATTHEW CLINTON.

COAL YARD, CORNER THIRTY-SECOND-STREET AND LEXINGTON-AVENUE.—On hand, and constantly discharging from boats, direct from the most approved mines, Locust Mountain, Wilkesbarre and Red Ash Coals, selected expressly for domestic purposes.

COAL—$4 75 PER TON.—LEHIGH, PEACH ORCHARD and Broad Mountain, of the first qualities, at $4 75 delivered from the boats; also, Liverpool Orrel and Cannel Coals at lowest market prices. HENRY REEVE, Corner of Canal and Centre sts., and Jane and West sts.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL [illegible].—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers, and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, AUCTIONEER.

TUESDAY, Oct. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 25 West 37th-st., near 5th-av.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

PARLOR FURNITURE.—Velvet carpets, mirrors, oil-paintings, satin damask curtains, lace curtains, richly carved rosewood suites, medallion sofas, tête-à-têtes, Voltaire and other chairs, rosewood centre, side and pier tables, etageres, encoignures, and rosewood piano-forte.

BEDROOM FURNITURE.—Bedsteads in rosewood, mahogany and walnut, marble and plain-top washstands, bureaus, wardrobes, lounges, couches, paillasses, &c.; Brussels tapestry carpets.

LIBRARY FURNITURE.—Bookcases, tables, chairs, lounges, &c.; satin damask curtains, Brussels carpet, &c.

BASEMENT AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.—Extension tables, mirrors, carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

Gas fixtures throughout the house, brackets, chandeliers, French design, rich and costly.

The whole of the above furniture has been in use but a short time, and is in good order.

W. H. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF RICH AND ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE,

THIS DAY, (Monday,) Oct. 4, at 10½ o'clock precisely. All of the splendid rosewood furniture, unique and [illegible] works of art, library, &c., contained in the spacious dwelling No. 132 West 31st-st., near 6th-av., all of which will be sold without reserve, and embraces the largest and most elegant variety of rich and fashionable furniture, valuable paintings, four splendid parlor suites, piano-forte, rich carpets, &c., offered at auction this season, all of which will be sold, rain or shine, and must be removed immediately from the house. There is a very large quantity of elegant chamber furniture, all rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, about twenty hair mattresses, beds and bedding, &c., embracing over 400 lots. Descriptive catalogue at house. W. H. WESTCOTT & CO., Auctioneers, Office No. 106 Broadway.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AT AUCTION.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell, on TUESDAY, Oct. 5, at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom No 158 Broadway, a large assortment of heavy and shelf goods, in lots to suit the City and country trade.

ALSO,

150 sample cards of Sheffield Table and Pocket Knives, Scissors, &c.

ALSO,

An Invoice of French and German Toys and Fancy Goods. Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, PIANO-FORTE, STATUARY, PAINTINGS, VASES, PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, &c.—WILLIAM T. BOYD will sell, on THIS DAY, (Monday,) at the private residence No. 70 West 26th-st., the property of Mark Middleton, Esq., three suits of parlor furniture covered in rich brocade and silk velvet, 7-octave piano-forte, richly carved, and cost $600; rosewood etageres, centre, side and console tables, turkish reception and rocking chairs, superb oil-paintings by Lanier, a fine pastel by Bernard, scene in Germany, fruit piece, by Boussall, Winter scene by Coates, French plate mantel and pier mirrors, rich lace curtains and cornishes, velvet and Brussels carpets, rugs to match, Bisque and Dresden China figures, Parian marble statuettes, bronzes, clocks, dining-room furniture, oak extension tables, sideboard, chairs, table cutlery of the best description, rich cut glass, dinner set, silver plated ware, casters, forks, spoons; bedrooms—rosewood, mahogany and black walnut furniture, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, sofas, rockers, chairs, clocks, carpets, curtains and shades. For further particulars see *Herald*. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—RICH AND FASHIONABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, SOLID ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, SPLENDID PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, VELVET CARPETS, RICH SILVERWARE, &c., &c.—J. W. PORTER, will sell, on TUESDAY, Oct. 5, at 10½ o'clock, the contents of the large four-story house, No. 218 West 14th-st., consisting of richly carved rosewood piano-forte, seven-octave, a superior instrument; rosewood parlor suites, in satin brocade; rosewood centre tables, ottomans, brocatel and lace curtains, elegant parlor and bedroom lace curtains, magnificent English tapestry and velvet carpets, oil-cloths, massive oak and black walnut extension tables, dining and tea tables, a few choice oil paintings, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, chairs, sofas, work tables, rockers, elegant china vases and mantel ornaments, twenty-one day inlaid and bronze clocks, China dinner and tea sets, rich cut glassware, crockery, ivory cutlery, silverware, tea service, salvers and cake baskets, with solid silver mountings, spoons, forks, castors, &c. The whole being in the best order, and comprising everything necessary to a well-furnished house. Sale positive.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—DANIEL S. HOUGH will sell, TOMORROW, (Tuesday,) Oct. 5, at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the contents of the private residence No. 86 West 22d-st., west of 6th-av. The house is sumptuously furnished throughout, and all in genteel order.

In the basement are a full suite of walnut dining-room furniture, extension table, buffet and chairs to match, beside a great variety of kitchen utensils, tea sets, silverware, casters, spoons, forks, ivory cutlery, cut-glass and Bohemian ware.

Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser.

In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, side and wall etageres, centre tables, easy chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases and library secretaries, rosewood piano, 7-octave, fine engravings.

In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c.; 18 pure curled-hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the house.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on MONDAY, Oct. 4, at 10½ o'clock, by order of the executors, at No. 312 4th-st., corner of Greene-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of rosewood parlor suite covered in crimson brocatel, elegant silk window curtains, lace do., large pier glasses, chandeliers, velvet carpets, furniture in hair cloth, mahogany do., bedroom do. of mahogany, beds, mattresses, ingrain carpets, China, glass, plated ware, kitchen ware, and other furniture. Also, a few demijohns choice old brandy, port, sherry and Bourbon whisky.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD furniture, by E. & F. A. SCHENCK, on MONDAY, 4th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., comprising elegant rosewood parlor suites, oak dining-room do.; rosewood, mahogany and enamelled chamber do.; rosewood and mahogany sofas, chairs, tête-à-tetes, bureaus, bedsteads, &c.; centre, side and sofa tables, hall stands, etageres, and a large variety of other elegant furniture, usually found in a first-class wareroom. Also hair mattresses, China vases, clocks, silver-plated ware, &c., &c. Sale peremptory, for cash.

P. R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, at 11 o'clock, at Newton, L. I., opposite Fashion Depot, a general assortment of handsome household furniture, consisting, in part, of mahogany sofas, chairs, tables, dining-table, bedsteads, &c., beds, bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, china, glassware, &c.; also, a superior piano-forte.

PLATT ADAMS, Assignee—SIMEON DRAPER, JR., Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER of the Supreme Court, the remaining assets of Mr. John Thompson, in my hands, consisting of 175 bonds of $800 each, of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company, and all other assets except those in litigation, (of which a complete catalogue will be ready a few days before the sale,) will be sold at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on Oct. 5, 1858, at 12½ o'clock. Terms cash. PLATT ADAMS, Assignee.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—TRADE SALE-rooms, No. 13 Park-row. MONDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 4, at 4 o'clock.

CHOICE LAW BOOKS—Being a valuable Private Law Library, consisting of complete sets of Federal and State Reports in Common Law and Equity, Admiralty Reports, Digests, Indices, Commentaries, State Laws, and a variety of new Elementary Works, &c.

Catalogues are now ready.

THOS. J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CARRIAGE-HORSES AT AUCTION.—THOS. J. MILLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 5, 1858, in front of his office, No. 11 Pine-st., at 12 o'clock, a span of splendid iron-gray carriage-horses, 16 hands high, young, long tails, well matched, kind and gentle in all harness; cost $1,500, and warranted sound. Also, a set of elegant double harness and an excellent caleche carriage, best City make, made to order and but little used.

BARTLETT & COWEN, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS, China, rock edged dipt, and C.C. ware. TUESDAY, Oct. 5, at 10 o'clock, at No. 261 Pearl-street, by BARTLETT & COWEN, an extra large and choice stock, just opened from ship, and worthy the attention of City and country retailers.

G. G. HORTON, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 382 Hudson-st.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, all the furniture contained in house No. 679 Houston-st., consisting of velvet tapestry carpets, oil-cloth, marble-top dressing-bureaus and washstands, French bedsteads, hair and husk mattresses, engravings, lounges and chairs to match in reps and brocatel, with an assortment of kitchen furniture.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular auction sales of stocks and bonds at the Merchants' Exchange every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$3,500.—PARTNER WANTED—WITH THIS amount, in a light manufacturing business, in this City, well established, with good credit and excellent prospects. Apply at the office of GEORGE WHEELER & CO., No. 31 Nassau-st., Room No. 4, second floor.

STATIONERY BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The stand is about the best in the City, being in the vicinity of the Banks and Post-Office, doing a first-class trade with Banks, Insurance Companies, &c. The stock good and well-selected. The whole will be sold low to a good man. For particulars, address STATIONER, Box No. 368, Post-Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF the old-established drug store, formerly occupied by C. Smith, deceased. This is an opportunity seldom to be met with. Established 30 years. Immediate possession will be given. Will be sold low for cash. Apply on the premises, No. 377 Greenwich-st.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES And Combination Cushions, protected by letters patent, dated: Feb. 19, 1856, Oct. 28, 1856, Dec. 8, 1857, Jan. 12, 1858, (two of this date.)

The recent improvements in these tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard-player as combining speed with truth never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. New-York Manufactory No. 63 Ann-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN B. MURRAY, BANKER,

No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank.

Collections made throughout the United States and Canada at lowest rates, and returns made promptly.

AUGUSTE BELMONT, BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST., ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO., BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE, No. 45 Wall-st., (Phenix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS—ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 45 Wall-st., Phenix Bank Building.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.
	ALSO, ON	
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

COLLECTION AND BANKING HOUSE OF J. R. MORTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

We give particular attention to Collections, payable in this city, as well as at all other accessible places in the West.

Returns promptly made on the day of payment or advice, at current rate of Exchange.

We make no charge for Collecting.

REFER TO

VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, New-York.
IRVING BANK, New-York.
CARPENTER & VERMILYE, NEW-YORK.
J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, New-York.
FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK, Williamsburg, N. Y.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. Grant mercantile credits for use in India, China, &c., on THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION and Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO., of London, For use in Australia on THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK. ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also, MERCANTILE CREDITS, for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO., BANKERS, WASHINGTON, D. C. PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to Metropolitan Bank, New-York. Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.

PHENIX BANK, New-York, Sept. 1, 1858.

BALANCES AND DIVIDENDS REMAINING unclaimed for two years next preceding 1st of September, 1858.

BALANCES.

Accessory Transit Co. (div.) March 5, 1855. N. Y.	$270 00
American Oil Co., March 5, 1855, N. Y.	23 50
Bradly, E., July 26, 1855, unknown	94
Blatchford, M. A., June 11, 1855, unknown	9 38
Brinsmade, E. L., June 9, 1855, unknown	38
Brown, Robert C., Feb. 23, 1854, unknown	67
Schwarz, A., March 27, 1854, N. Y.	67
Wilber, J. B., Jr., Dec. 8, 1854, unknown	6 36
DIVIDENDS.	
Barclay, Geo., Trustee, July 1, 1856, 55 shares	$44 00
Beard, A. E., July 1, 1856, 100 shares	80 00
Griffen, Solomon, July 1, 1856, 50 shares	40 00
Hernann, Marcus, in trust, July 1, '56, 7 shares	5 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Peter M. Bryson, Cashier of the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, being duly sworn do depose and say that the above statement of unclaimed balances and dividends is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON.

Sworn before me this 2d day of September, 1858. WM. CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD CO., SYRACUSE, Sept. 22, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Coupons on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, maturing Oct. 1, 1858, will be paid on and after that day on presentation at the Continental Bank, in the City of New-York. By order of the Board of Directors. CLINTON F. PAIGE, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, F. H. GRAIN, C. F. SMITH, No. 29 William-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

NORTH RIVER BANK, New-York, Sept. 11, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, LEVI APGAR, Esq., was unanimously elected President of this Bank, in place of Marshall O. Roberts, Esq., resigned. A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

New-York, Sept. 20, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors and Inspectors of Election of the Grocers' Bank in this City, will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, Oct. 4, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board. SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

SOUTHERN FUNDS WANTED—BY A. BELMONT, No. 76 Beaver-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.—No. 31 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1858.—The semi-annual interest on the Stock of the Warren Railroad Co. will be payable at this office on and after the 15th of October, inst. The transfer books of the Warren Railroad Co. will, therefore, be closed from this date to the 16th, as above. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer *pro. tem.*

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BOWERY BANK.—A dividend of twenty (20) per cent. on the amount of shares held by each stockholder respectively will be paid on demand to all such stockholders as have presented their certificates and proved title at the office of the Receiver, corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery. JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, New-York, Sept. 22, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after the 11th of October ensuing. The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 11th October inclusive. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

New-York, Sept. 24, 1858.

BULL'S HEAD BANK—DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4 per cent.) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable October 1st, proximo. J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, corner 25th-st. and 3d-av., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings to 8 o'clock. All deposits made before Oct. 10 will draw interest from the 1st. S. K. GREEN, President. JOHN WAITE, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

ROSEVILLE SAVINGS BANK, cor. 14th-st. and 8th-av.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 TO 3 O'CLOCK—And Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All sums deposited here on or before the 10th October, will draw interest from Oct. 1. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President. J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK. PRICES REDUCED.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 262 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

Smoked City-cured Hams	11c. to 11½c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams	9½c. to 9¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders	7½c. to 7¾c.
Smoked City-cured Shoulders	8c. to 8¼c.
Smoked Bacon	10½c. to 11c.

Bagged Meats ¼c. ℔ extra.

Mess Pork, $17 50.

Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.

Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11¾c. to 12c.

N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

260. TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. 260.

CHEAP FOR CASH, No. 260 GREENWICH-ST., Corner of Murray-st.

THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest and choicest stock of Teas, Groceries and Provisions to be found in any store in New-York City. Call and see for yourselves. Save your money and buy where you can get the best goods at the lowest price. THOS. R. AGNEW, Importer, Wholesale and retail dealer in choice Teas, Groceries, Provisions, &c., No. 260 Greenwich-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A GRAY TROTTING HORSE, 15 hands high, 8 years old, flag tail—which he carries well—fast, and perfectly sound and kind; sired by the celebrated *Morse* horse, of Utica. Price $600.

Also, a dark chestnut horse, 15 hands high, long natural tail, 6 years old, perfectly sound and kind; sired by *Flying Cloud*, and out of an English imported mare; price $350. These horses are nearly thorough bred, and are sold for want of use. Can be seen at Mr. WOOD'S stable, No. 15 Vestry-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME ROCKAWAY carriage, for one or two horses, with plate glass, &c., almost new; two light wagons, with tops; one sleigh, robes, bells, blankets, &c.; light single and double harness. Inquire at private stable, No. 187 East 17th-st., near 1st-av. The stable, suitable for three horses, to let.

COUPE HORSE FOR SALE.—A STYLISH black horse, 15½ hands high, perfectly sound and gentle, kind, single or double. Price $250. Can be seen at the first stable in East 13th-st., east of Irving-place.

FOR EUROPE

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.

THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is composed of powerful and fast-sailing steamships, ably officered, and furnished with everything requisite to render the voyage safe and agreeable. The departures from New-York for Galway, will be as follows, until further notice, viz:

PRINCE ALBERT....T. J. WATERS....Thursday, Oct. 14.
INDIAN EMPIRE....E. COURTENAY....Thursday, Oct. 28.
PACIFIC............WM. C. THOMPSON.Thursday, Nov. 11.

Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three-fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland.

Price of passage, including free tickets by the usual railroad routes, from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain, at the following greatly reduced rates:

First-Class, $90; Second Class, $60; Third Class, $30; tickets for their passage in third class, from Galway, at $30; or from other cities in Great Britain, accessible by railroad, at $35.

A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to and from Galway.

For freight and passage, and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at their offices, No. 61 Hudson-st., corner of Jay, and No. 64 Broadway. Application for freight and passage may also be made at any of the offices of the Company on their express routes.

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., Consignees. ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.

New-York, Sept. 20, 1858.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage............$130
Second Cabin Passage............75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage............$110
Second Cabin Passage............60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 13.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Oct. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Nov. 10.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 17.

Bertha not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Nov. 13.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE OF Steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the United States Mail:

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton,	Southampton for New York
ARIEL........Oct. 30.	Nov. 27.	Dec. 1.
VANDERBILT....Nov. 27.	Dec. 25.	Dec. 29.

These steamships have water-tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt, first cabin, $100 and $120; second cabin, $60. Ariel, first cabin, $80; second cabin, $50; third cabin, $30.

Certificates issued for passage from Europe.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

FROM NEW-YORK.

EDINBURG, Cumming, Saturday, Oct. 30, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Thompson, Wednesday, Nov. 24, at 12, noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER GOLD MINES, DIRECT.

FOX LINE.

The elegant A 1 clipper-ship GRAY FEATHER, 1,000 tons burden, will positively be the first vessel to sail for the above. This elegant vessel has made the quickest passages on record, and her accommodations are of the first order. Everything will be done to make passengers comfortable and feel at home. No delay will occur in getting this vessel off, as the freight is engaged, and room remains but for few passengers.

KINDNESS AND COMFORT GUARANTEED.

Price of Passage.

Steerage	$75
Second cabin saloon	100
Deck cabin foreward house	125
First cabin saloon	150

Passengers found with everything except wines and liquors. Immediate application for passage must be made, as a limited number of berths remain.

L. H. SIMPSON, No. 19 Beaver-st., or on board, Pier No. 6, North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER DIRECT, and *via* NICARAGUA.—The California, New-York and European Steamship Company have purchased the steamships HERMANN and WASHINGTON, formerly of the Southampton and Bremen line. These ships were constructed under Government inspection, of the best material, (live oak frame,) and are, in all respects, well known as the most safe and commodious steamships out of the port of New York.

The Company's steamship WASHINGTON, will positively sail on the 20th of October, from pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st., New-York, for San Francisco and Fraser's River, *via* Nicaragua, to connect with the Company's steamship HERMANN, touching at Rio Janeiro, Valparaiso and San Juan del Sur. The accommodations of this steamer are unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 329 Greenwich-st., New-York. HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA THE ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC.

TO SAIL ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27, AT 8 A. M.

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

THE LOUISIANA TEHUANTEPEC COMPANY'S MAGNIFICENT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander,

Will sail for Minatitlan as above, connecting there with the Company's new and beautiful, light-draught iron passenger steamer SUCHIL, up the Coatzacoalcos River, and by stages overland to Ventosa; from thence to San Francisco in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's vessels.

THROUGH TO CALIFORNIA IN FIFTEEN DAYS.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for first and second cabin and steerage passengers, apply at the office of the LOUISIANA TEHUANTEPEC COMPANY, No. 45 Carondelet-st.

The QUAKER CITY will hereafter leave regularly on the 12th and 27th of each month. Returning, will leave Minatitlan for New-Orleans, with the California mails and passengers, on the 2d and 17th of each month.

FOR AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIA.—KANGAROO LINE, ESTABLISHED 1853—To sail before any ship now on the berth. Second cabin passage only $75. The splendid A1 clipper bark PETREA, 1,000 tons burden, CROWELL, Commander, will sail for Melbourne direct, on TUESDAY, Oct. 5. The accommodations, being all on deck, are unrivaled for comfort. A few more second cabin passengers will be taken at above price, and four cabin passengers in main saloon. Early application must be made on board, Pier No. 13, East River, near foot Wall-st., or to MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st.

Sight Drafts for sale on our Melbourne house, Messrs. Lord & Co.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamer ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passengers' fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC Screw Steamship Co.'s new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on [illegible], at 4 o'clock P. M. Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $36; Montgomery, $28; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta and Columbus, $23; Macon, $21. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.—The steamship COLUMBIA, M. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 9, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. Bills of lading signed on board. All goods for the Northeastern Railroad must be marked—"Care of Agent Northeastern Railroad." Through Tickets to the following places may be had by applying as above: To Montgomery, $29; to Atlanta, $23; to Augusta, $20.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—OCT. 9, 1858.—THE LOUISIANA TEHUANTEPEC COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY.—This well-known and fast steamship, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will sail for above ports at 12 o'clock, noon, of above date, from Pier No. 44 North River. Passage, 1st cabin, $60; 2d cabin, $40. Freight 30 cents to New-Orleans. No freight taken to Havana except specie. Apply to HARGOUS BROTHERS, No. 33 South-st. Will receive freight Oct. 1.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, Sept. 20, 1858. Trains leave the depot corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at

3:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations. Trains leave depot corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at

8:15 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

3:30 A. M. Mail Train stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.

11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. Dover Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations above Williams Bridge.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:

12:00 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM AUG. 23, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10 A. M., 4 P. M., and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 1:30 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:20 A. M., and 4:30 and 8 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:45 and 8:15 P. M.; on Sundays at 9:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD NOTICE.—ON and after Thursday, Sept. 9, Trains will run as follows:

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 12 M., for Syosset.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 3:30 P. M., for Yaphank.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 5:30 P. M., for Hempstead.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 7:15 P. M., for Jamaica.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. A train from New-York, fare $2 25. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant-Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Secretary.

N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

STEAMBOATS.

OCTOBER, 1858.—FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT.—Highlands, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, (the LAURA will connect to and from Ocean Port,) will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND OCEAN PORT.
Friday, Oct. 1, 9 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 1, 1 P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 2, 2 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 4, 6 A. M.
Monday, Oct. 4, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 5, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1½ P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 6, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 6, 2½ P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 7, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 7, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Oct. 8, 7 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 8, 2½ P. M.	

FOR HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG Branch, Ocean Port, and Red Bank.

The well-known steamers OCEAN WAVE, OR LONG BRANCH.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT AND RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 2, 11 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 1, (Laura does not connect,) 2½ P. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 5, 6½ A. M.	Monday, Oct. 4, 2½ P. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 6, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 5, 2½ P. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat.

NELSON TAYLOR'S Squan Line of Stages will connect with this Boat at Red Bank. Time Tables can always be had of W. C. LEMON, No. 122 Broadway, and BESSON, BROWER & CO., No. 179 West-st.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT—For Highlands, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Docks, FairHaven and Red Bank.—The new and favorite steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. E. A. FAY, (the LAURA will connect to and from Ocean Port,) will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Sept. 25, 8½ A. M.	Friday, Sept. 24, 2½ P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 28, 10½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 27, 10½ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 30, 8½ A. M.	Wednes'y, Sept. 29, 12½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 1, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 30, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 2, 11 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 1, 2½ P. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 4, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 7, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 6, 2½ P. M.

This Boat will run as above, more especially for the accommodation of the farmers, merchants and forwarders of produce, whose support is solicited to sustain the enterprise. It will be seen by her card, that running every other day she will lay one day at Red Bank, and one day in New-York to receive freight.

E. A. FAY, Charter Party and Salesman.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, MIDDLETOWN, FAIRHAVEN, AND RED BANK.

FARE 25 CENTS.

The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, Oct. 4, 3 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 4, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 5, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 5, 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 6, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 6, 6½ A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 7, 2 P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 7, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 9, 3 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 8, 2 P. M.

ELIAS HAIGHT'S stages for Squan; also, stages to all parts of the country.

CHANGE OF TIME.—STEAMER GOLDEN GATE leaves Catherine Market-slip on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 10 o'clock A. M., for East Neck, Huntington, Northpoint, Stoney Brook and Port Jefferson, returning opposite days.

JOY POST, Agent, No. 23 South-st.

KEYPORT AND CLIFFWOOD.—THE COMmodious steamboat AURORA will leave from foot of Murray-st. at 9 A. M.; returning, leave Keyport at 2 P. M., (Saturdays and Sundays excepted,) touching at Cliffwood each way, and connecting with stages to Middletown Point and vicinity.

TO NEW-HAVEN, FARE 50 CENTS, berths free, by ELM CITY at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M., from Peck-slip, arriving in time for all the morning trains. To Hartford, by the GRANITE STATE, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4 P. M. RICHARD PECK, Agent.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO., EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS, Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st., Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st., New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.

Bank doors, safes and window shutters.

Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.

Enameled grates and fenders.

Corrugated iron roofs.

Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish

Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.

Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.

United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES handsome shape, durable; much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Depot at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—500 PACKS ASSORTed numbers for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at a large deduction from market prices. A. A. THOMSON, No. 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS & SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership, under the style of NEGBAUR & BRYAN, and will continue the manufacture of Envelopes by machinery, heretofore carried on by Butler & Bryan.

LOUIS NEGBAUR, WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

New-York, Sept. 27, 1858. No. 172 William-st.

MEDICAL.

A CARD.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. B. HAMMOND, [illegible] pupil of Ricord, of Paris, (who is the first living surgeon) [illegible], and of Professor Carmichael, and Mott, of this City, continues the practice of his specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the Sexual System effectually treated, including [illegible] Consultations in English, French and German, by letter. Office hours from 8 to 1, and 5 to 8 in the evening.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters-Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhea, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of these disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is a great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of TRIESEMAR and the large sizes, carriage paid, these including [illegible] European preparations. The $9 cases also sent free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at No. 194 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 469 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; besides treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "DR. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.*

Sold by the Author, as above; also by J. W. JUDD, No. 222 Broadway, and by CHARLES MILLER, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S, CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT.—As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M., except Sundays, unless by appointment. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed, also, by J. W. JUDD, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines, and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

$500 REWARD.—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gonorrhea, gleet, strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the Antidote is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. Price $1 per bottle. C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

Sold by C. G. GREEN, southeast corner of Atlantic and Henry sts., Brooklyn; COLLENDER & CO., Philadelphia; REDDING & CO., Boston; W. L. JENISON, Albany.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent cure of private diseases. Sure cure, his Unfortunate's friend, and other remedies, price $1. Remember, all you afflicted, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days, feel that Richard is himself again. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 486 Broadway, second floor; perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. No charge for consultations. Afflicted, call without delay. Attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal and other diseases and abuses of the sexual system. Offices No. 5 Bleecker-st., corner of Wesley-place, two blocks east of Broadway.

Patients applying in the earliest stage of disease will be surprised at their immediate and convenient cure, but especially in chronic cases, as Stricture, Gleet, Emissions, Impotence, and cases that have been thought incurable, his services are most appreciated.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES INcident to females exclusively treated by Dr. DUBOIS, author of "The Female's Friend in Need." The Ladies' Private Circular and Marriage Calendar sent per letter free, except double postage. Address Dr. DUBOIS, No. 99 West 24th-st., New-York.

ALLSOP'S CELEBRATED ALE.—FAMIlies can be supplied at their residences with this delightful tonic beverage, in kegs of 3, 5 or 10 gallons each, from the Ale and Wine Vaults, No. 16 Wall-st. Samples on draught. C. H. HENDON.

THE OLIVE FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.—The subscribers can now furnish this celebrated remedy to druggists at the lowest wholesale prices. BARNES & PARK, No. 13 Park-row.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON TAXES OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet in Room No. 8, City Hall, on MONDAY, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the following petitions for relief of tax, viz.: Jacob Tilton, H. C. De Rham, Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, Morty Sullivan, Ames R. Thompson, S. Sylvester & Son, G. J. Figuniere, H. R. Kimball, Jas. T. Lyons, Ludolph Germer, Alfred Varian, Robt. D. Wynkoop, John Murphy, Wm. Walford, Geo. C. Leefe, Attila J. Keleman, John H. Mott, Dawson & Hancock, John Boyce, Stephen Roberts, C. V. S. Roosevelt, A. Augustus Larmade, Edward Gounond, Chas. P. Appleby, N. C. Trowbridge, Jos. Lee, John L. [illegible], Congregation Anshi Chesed, Jas. Davis, O. H. [illegible], Thos. W. Abbott, Jas. Clark, Edward Brown, Samuel [illegible], Moses C. Brown, Geo. P. Dodd, John Wright, G. [illegible], Wm. Bartlett, M. Bailey, Joachim [illegible], Geo. Appleton, Mary J. Ludlow, [illegible], Margaret L. Lawrence, Jas. Lawrence, Richard Tweed, E. H. Tompkins, Allen & Brewster, [illegible], Chas. Mulhollan, [illegible], Ebenezer Baptist Church, Theo. F. Chardavoyne, John [illegible], ton, Jas. Smith, Peter McCormick, Catharine B. [illegible], Jas. W. Wallack, Martin W. Van Voorhis, [illegible], Bloomfield, Richard Varian, [illegible], Rees, C. H. Waterbury, Hugh Dolan, [illegible], Brinkerhoff, Bernard Andrews, Edward B. Stead, Wm. Walters, Winterhoff, Piper & Co., [illegible], Pullian and John E. Korner.

JOHN J. BRADLEY, THOS. STEPHENS, WM. TUCKER, Committee on Taxes.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. SHEPPARD, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Administrators, at the residence of Ann E. Sheppard, No. 171 Amity-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of January next.—Dated July 16, 1858.

ANN E. SHEPPARD, WILLIAM P. SHEPPARD, EDMUND G. SHEPPARD, Administrators.

jy19-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN W. WATERS, late of the City of New-York, bank clerk, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Owen & Bellows, No. 61 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1858.

SAMUEL B. WATERS, JOSIAH BLACKWELL, Administrators.

my31-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES JOURNEAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE, No. 107 Waverley-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of March next. Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1858.

THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE, Executor. SUSAN M. JOURNEAY, Executrix.

s27-law6mM

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the IVth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Thursday, the 7th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work and painting necessary for the erection and completion of a new School House on lots Nos. 71, 73 and 75 Oliver-st., between [illegible] and Cherry sts., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimates for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed: "Proposals for Mason Work;" "Proposals for Carpenter Work;" and "Proposals for Painting;" and each estimate must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties.

The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

ANDREW CUSACK, OLIVER O'DONNELL, DENNIS HOGAN, EUGENE SHINE, THOMAS FITZGERALD, Building Committee of the IVth Ward.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the City Surveyor's Office, Hoboken, for building a Sewer in Washington-street, Hoboken, from a southerly line of Sixth-street to Newark-street, and thence easterly to the Hudson River, together with the necessary man holes, receiving basins, &c., according to plans and specifications made by W. W. Shippen, City Surveyor. The plans and specifications can be seen at the City Surveyor's office, on and after the 11th inst. Proposals will be received to Oct. 4 inst., inclusive, and will be opened in public in the Council Chamber on the evening of Oct. 4. The time for receiving the above proposals is extended to the 11th day of October, on the evening of which day they will be opened in presence of the public.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Police Proceedings.

[illegible]—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a number [illegible] Tombs for examination. [illegible] John Riley and a soldier named [illegible] Riley stabbed the soldier in the left side with a knife, inflicting a dangerous wound. Harrington was [illegible] City Hospital, and Riley was locked up.

[illegible] OF A LAGER-BIER SALOON AT [illegible]—Charles Maun and Nicholas Penner [illegible] Western of the lager-bier saloon in the [illegible] No. 420 Houston-street. On Saturday [illegible] about their money matters, and [illegible] to settle the difference amicably, Maun [illegible] he would settle it intimately, so he drew a [illegible] and threatened to shoot his partner. Officer [illegible], of the Seventeenth Ward, was called, and [illegible] to arrest Maun, when the latter seized [illegible] him to the floor, and sprained his ankle. [illegible] was finally arrested and committed to prison, [illegible] for his conduct.

BURGLARY AND ARREST.—The office attached to the House-table of N. Kinsley & Son, No. 104 Franklin-street, was broken into on Saturday night [illegible] and $18 in bank bills were stolen. [illegible] Thomas Williams, charged with stealing it, and locked up by Justice QUACKENBUSH.

HORSE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the thunder-storm on Friday afternoon, one of the chimneys of the dwelling-house, No. 46 Dominick-street, was struck by lightning. After knocking the chimney down, the lightning passed into the house adjoining, No. 48, occupied by Mr. ALONZO REEVES, dodged about one of the gas rooms, and after cutting up a few harmless pranks, made a speedy exit through a window.

RUN OVER.—ROBERT R. BERRYMAN, residing at No. 13 Seventh-avenue, was run over, Friday evening, by a light wagon, and seriously injured. The driver of the wagon escaped.

[Advertisement.]

SCHNAPPS AT LOW PRICES.

WELPE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

Hotel bars, bar-rooms and private families can now supply themselves with WELPE'S genuine Aromatic Schnapps at a less price than the common Holland Gin is sold at in this market, exclusive of bottles, box and bottling.

The subscriber has now on hand several thousand pipes of Schnapps, which he manufactured and imported during the revulsion last Fall, when he had the selection of the whole grain market of Schiedam.

The Schnapps now on hand is represented by the foreman of the distillery to be superior to any Schnapps ever manufactured by me.

[Upstairs WELPE, No. 23 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DION BOUCICAULT's grand local drama, which had so great a run at WALLACK'S, entitled the "Poor of New York," is to be produced at the thriving National, to-night. "Guy Mannering" and a pantomime make up the bill. Mesdames Pewny, G. C. Boniface, Mrs. W. G. Jones, Mrs. J. Fegan and a powerful company appear.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

LOOK AT THIS! !—English velvet carpets, $1 per yard; Brussels 75c., 80c. and 90c.; all-wool Ingrains, 40c. and 50c.; oil-cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c. Druggets, mattings, table and piano covers, window-shades, hassocks, rugs, mats, &c., &c., at most extraordinary low prices. HIRAM ANDREWS, No. 80 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—White swellings, felons, stiff joints, chilblains, burns, contusions, have no terrors for those who possess HOLLOWAY'S Ointment, and know its properties. In all internal diseases, rely on the Pills.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

HYDROPHOBIA.—About the middle of August last a boy named PATRICK MADDEN, residing on Hamilton-avenue, near Mill-street, while on Van Brunt-street was attacked by a dog, and severely bitten by him in the face. The injured boy was taken to the Long Island College Hospital, where the usual remedies were applied, and the wound soon healed. He returned to his home and enjoyed his general good health until Thursday last, when unmistakable symptoms of hydrophobia appeared. Medical aid was immediately called, but all efforts to aid him proved futile, and last evening the unfortunate youth was suffering all the pangs of this fearful malady, and it was supposed that he could not survive the night. Several hogs, and one or two dogs, bitten by the same rabid dog, were instantly killed, and thus further mischief was prevented.

ANOTHER CASE OF YELLOW FEVER—A VESSEL SUBJECT TO QUARANTINE.—The Health Officer received information, yesterday morning, of a case of yellow fever on board of a vessel lying in the Atlantic Basin. As soon as practicable he visited the vessel, which proved to be the pilot-boat *Mary Dixon*, and in the Government service. The Health Officer found a sailor on board, who had been sick with the yellow fever for several days, and he at once ordered the vessel and crew to Quarantine. The order was promptly obeyed.

ACCIDENTS.—MICHAEL GILLEN, a boy residing on Hamilton-avenue, was on Friday evening seriously injured on Hamilton-avenue, near the ferry, by being run over by a team driven by WILLIAM BURNS, of Bay Ridge. Mr. BURNS was arrested by Officer HAYS, of the Third Precinct.

ANDREW MANN, a boy 12 years old, fell from a fence on South First-street, near Union-avenue, Saturday, and received a fracture of one arm.

A man named Jesse McFARLANE, of No. 23 State-street, while intoxicated, on Friday night last, was knocked down by a man with whom he quarrelled, and, falling, broke his right arm in such a manner that it will probably be stiff for life. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

ARREST FOR BURGLARY.—A man, who gives his name as WILLIAM H. LEHAGUE was arrested by the Third Precinct Police, at an early hour yesterday morning, on suspicion of having attempted to rob the house of Captain GERARDUS, on Degraw-street. The accused, with an accomplice, entered the house and made a partial examination of the premises, when their presence was discovered. The accomplice escaped.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE.—THOMAS MORAN and THOMAS DUGGY were arrested Saturday night by Officer WEBSTER, of the Third Precinct, on a charge preferred by ANN KENNEDY, for committing an outrage upon her person. The complainant states that the accused met her on Baltic-street, near Fifth-avenue, Saturday evening, and forced her into a vacant lot. The examination will take place to-day before Justice [illegible].

FIRE.—About 11 o'clock Saturday night, Mrs. [illegible], residing at the corner of Ninth and North First-streets, while preparing to retire for the night, accidentally set the mattress of her bed on fire. Before she had time to extinguish the whole bed was in a blaze. Mrs. [illegible]'s escape from serious injury was owing to the fact of her having on a woolen [illegible].

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The Rev. Father DOLAN, of the Roman Catholic Church, died at Flatbush Saturday from the effect of injuries received a few days before, being thrown out of a wagon on the Flatbush Plank Road.

LAUNCHED.—A new bark, called *Martinho de Melo*, was launched from the yard of Messrs. WEST & BILLIN, Greenpoint, on Saturday last. She was built for the Portuguese Government, at a cost of about [illegible]. She is 127 feet long, 31½ feet breadth of beam, and 18 feet hold.

CORRECTION.—It was ALDEN J. SPOONER, Esq., and not Alderman SPOONER, as we were made to say in the Times of Saturday morning, who delivered the annual address before the Putnam County Agricultural Society last week.

DROWNED.—GEORGE MAGOU, a boy 13 years old, was accidentally drowned Friday evening while fishing at the foot of South Sixth-street.

MORTALITY.—There were only 101 deaths in Brooklyn during the week ending Saturday last; of these the population claimed 11, [illegible] 16, diarrhœa 10, fever 6, and small-pox 1.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

MONDAY, Oct. 4—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week shows a total Import entry, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $3,303,960 as against $2,596,054 the corresponding period last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods are $1,079,315, against $1,627,240 the same week last season. The Export of Specie, including $447,467 by the *Vanderbilt* for France on Saturday, is $1,126,404, as against $422,000 same week last year. In addition to this, $400,000 went to Philadelphia and New-Orleans. The Customs paid into the Sub-Treasury during the week amount to $528,000, while the disbursements from the office are $737,481 in excess of these and other receipts. The deliveries of California Gold on Wednesday amount to $1,570,000. The apparent difference made by these various movements in the Bank reserve is $781,000, though the whole of this may not be shown on the average of the week, to be made up this afternoon. The last average stood $28,635,831. The almost unvarying cheapness of Money at this season of the year attracts much remark in the Street. The rates on temporary employment are as low as in the months of June and July, and the accumulation in the Trust and Savings' offices, where a small interest is allowed on deposits, at fixed notice, is very large. The Stock Brokers get money at from 3 to 4 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum, and the Bill Brokers at from 3½ to 4½ ⅌ cent., returnable at call. Short Bills, of approved first-class names, are discounted at 4@5, and long dates, at 5½@7 ⅌ cent. There is more business doing on the Stock Exchange, particularly in the regular dividend-paying shares and Bonds, and considerable orders are being executed in State Stocks at a rise of ½@1 ⅌ cent.; Panama, Pacific Mail, New-York Central and Galena shares at an improvement of 2@3 ⅌ cent., and a few of the Railway Bonds, for parties who have grown tired of holding their means comparatively idle in the expectation of a better employment in mercantile paper. The Foreign Exchanges ruled firm for last Wednesday's packet, and would have required a larger use of Bullion but for the transmission of about $500,000 or $600,000 in Stocks to England. For Saturday's steamer there was a better offering of mercantile bills, growing out of heavy sales of Cotton, *in transitu*, and the rate on London was ¼@½ easier; we quote merchant bills 109¾@109¾; Bank, 109¾, sales. Francs, 5.13¾@5.12½ to the dollar.

As we expect in a day or two to be able to present the official Clearing-House return of the Foreign Trade movement for the month of September just closed, we omit this morning our usual comparative summary (semi-official) by weeks. The apparent decrease in the entry of Foreign Merchandise since the 1st January to the close of the past week at New-York, is *seventy-two millions dollars*.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.	103¼@103¾@103¾, int. fm. Jan.
New-York Central, ex dividend	77⅞@81¼@80
New-York and Erie	17@16¾@15¾
Reading	47¼@46@47⅛
Rock Island	64⅛@66⅛@65
Michigan Southern	22¾@23¼@23⅛
Illinois Central, ex-dividend	79@80⅛@79⅞
Panama	117@120@117¾@118¾
Pacific Mail, ex dividend	101¾@103@102@104¾
Galena	93¼@94¼@94¼
Missouri	84⅞@85¼@85
Virginia	94¼@95¾@95⅛
Tennessee	90@90¼@90⅞
La Crosse Land Grants	25¾@27@26¼
Toledo	32¼@32¾@31¾
Michigan Central	80¼@81@80

As remarked above, the increased activity of the week was mainly felt upon the dividend stocks. The rapid advance of Panama, to 120 early in the week, brought forward a few sellers, and the stock fell back for a day or two to 117½ ⅌ cent. The subsequent demand again put the price up to 118¾@118¾. The speculation in Pacific Shares was unusually animated, and, of course, quite interesting. The variations in a single day were as much as 6 ⅌ cent., but at the close of the week the sales ranged from 105½ to 104¾ ⅌ cent. We understand the recent advance and activity in the Stock have added about 100 new names to the list of stockholders, making the whole 700 in good part widely distributed in small lots. The transactions in New-York Central, during the week, were little short of 36,000 shares, or an average, including the Street sales, of about six thousand shares a day. There was a steady advance after the publication of the final Convention between the leading four lines to the West, to 81¼ ⅌ cent., from which price on Saturday afternoon there was a moderate reaction to 81⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. The amount of buyers' options, 30@60 days, taken for the *Bull* account, was quite large, at 80½@81¼ ⅌ cent., in addition to which there was a good share of strong buyers for cash. The advance in Galena is equal to 2½ ⅌ cent. Some sales of Lake Shore (Erie and Cleveland) were made as high as 115½ ⅌ cent. The improvement in the non-dividend and Western Roads was less decided, while in Erie shares there was a sudden decline after the closing of the books for the annual meeting, to 15½ ⅌ cent. The unsecured Bonds of the Company hold steady at 20@22½ ⅌ cent. For the New Loan of the United States, after the last Foreign mail, there was an improved inquiry, but no offering of any considerable parcels. A few opening sales have been made in London at a price to justify about 104@104½ ⅌ cent., in this market, less the banker's commission, interest to run from 1st January next. This arrangement of interest will probably continue to check the freedom of operations in both markets for a few weeks longer, but there seems to be good reason to believe that, like most of our previous Federal Loans, the Stock will be gradually absorbed abroad at a liberal advance on the original award. There is nothing so good on the Foreign list of the London Exchange, at par in sterling money, which would give 109@110 here. The Treasury Department has still the entire sum of this loan and the premiums upon it, subject to draft. At the close of September the undrawn balances in the various depositories amounted to $10,808,884. The Bank of Commerce holds $1,409,000 for its own account. The Bank of the Republic has placed its $100,000 with the Bank Department in Albany as a basis of circulation, [illegible]

[illegible] Bank shares have sold at 7@7½ ⅌ cent. Most of the other City Bank shares are firm and in request. The last sales (on Friday and Saturday) of the Illinois Central shares were exclusive of the Scrip dividend, the value of which is variously reckoned at $2 50@$3 50 ⅌ share. The stock was quoted, at the close, at 79½ *ex dividend*. The Bonds are fair and in request for England, as well as to pay in for lands in Illinois. The Land absorption is about $60,000 a month. The Six ⅌ cents of the New-York Central have advanced to 92 ⅌ cent. The movement in Reading shares is less active, though the price rules steady. The Coal tonnage of the Road, last week, was 36,991 tons, as against 24,009 the same week last season. The total, since the 1st December, (beginning of the fiscal year,) is 1,216,432 tons, against 1,447,529 tons last year. The general market, on Saturday afternoon, left off somewhat dull.

We have taken no part, hitherto, in the discussion of the experiment of a *Bullion Bank* in this City. The proposition is to create a capital of a million of dollars, to be permanently invested in 7 ⅌ cent. Bond and Mortgage, as the basis of an office of deposit *exclusively in Gold and Silver*, the deposits to be held sacred for the check of the depositor, and a small charge to be made by the Bank for their safe keeping. This charge must necessarily constitute almost the only profit to the stockholders, as the simple interest on a million of dollars will scarcely more than support the machinery of the office and the taxes upon the capital. But, assuming the profit of the concern as a secondary consideration, the question turns upon the feasibility of an exclusive Bank for the safe-keeping, *without employment*, of Bullion belonging to individual depositors. Will the latter pay for such service while the Bank of Commerce, with ten millions of capital as security, down to the Chemical Bank, with $300,000 capital, $600,000 surplus, and an old and unquestionably safe management as security, offer to keep the money for nothing? In another view, is such an experiment adapted to or consistent with the business habits and active commercial genius of our people, or the estimate which they place upon Bullion as a currency *per se*? We believe there is little doubt that the answer of a vast majority of the public to both queries would be in the negative, upon the most thorough canvass of the subject; provided no special sufficient reason is shown for revolutionizing our currency and banking laws at the present time.

Such a reason has been sought for by the advocates of the scheme in the events of the late crisis. Yet all parties must recollect how little the intrinsically superior value of Gold over our New-York secured paper currency had to do with the explosion of the 13th October, or the subsequent restoration of confidence. In three days after that event, no one wanted Gold as a currency. It returned to bank with greater rapidity than it left it. The premium fell to a mere fraction, and this was only paid on an export demand. For domestic uses, this precious metal was a drug. It could not buy our New-York State Stocks, to be lodged at Albany as a basis for Bank Notes, except at a premium on the latter, after the first depression and excitement had passed over. Our City Banks found $8,000,000 of Country Bank Notes, so secured, a far more profitable reserve than Gold, and collected these notes, with 6 ⅌ cent. interest, free of loss. In the midst of the run upon ten Banks by their depositors, this secured paper circulation was, in many instances, preferred to Gold. The crisis was never ascribed, with any degree of plausibility, to the unsoundness of the New-York currency. It was said by many to be the result of the abuse and inflation of credits, outside the ordinary volume of bank-note circulation. By others, the final turn of the crisis upon the Banks themselves, after the merchants had been broken down, was charged to the unwise and cruel separation during a common trouble of mercantile and bank fortune; in the policy of what were then called the strong banks, to save themselves at the cost of their more liberal neighbors and at the sacrifice of their own suffering customers. The end was a common calamity; and looking back to all that occurred through the six weeks that preceded general suspension, it is difficult to see how it could have been otherwise. Our own deliberate conclusion now is that the Banks would have saved a world of mischief by shutting down specie payments on the 26th of September, on the announcement of the Philadelphia disaster. It was only the apprehension, which in the end proved groundless, that the State Constitution was inflexible on the subject, that prolonged the struggle. State and City pride had something to do with it, but this was soon humbled before the bitter trial which the struggle had brought upon the mercantile community. Seeing and feeling this, the heaviest of the Bank depositors, as if by preconcert, on the 13th October, ended the ruinous scene of desperation, and relief was at once felt, and the gold which had been withdrawn, partly as a lesson, and partly for some supposed premium that the metal might be worth, soon returned to bank again. But the crisis extended with terrible effect to London and Hamburg, partly from the same cause, the accumulation of vast stores of Foreign and Colonial produce and home manufactures, which were being *fired* upon at highly speculative prices, and consigned and held immensely in advance of legitimate consumption. The Bullion principle of Sir ROBERT PEEL'S Bank Act failed, as it had done once before, to avert the calamity in London. The temporary suspension of this act was decreed by the Queen, in Council, as the virtual suspension of the same principle in the New-York Constitution was decreed by our Courts. The necessities of the emergency were alike superior to law and Constitution, and the exclusive Bullion theorists were hopelessly at fault in both countries, until the extraordinary prerogative of the Crown and the Courts restored order. In Hamburg the case was still more striking, approaching as the Bank of Hamburg does, to the very model of the proposed Bullion Bank in this City. That old establishment is an exclusive office of deposit, recognizing nothing but Bullion, and deriving its entire profits from the small charge made for the safe-keeping of its deposits. The inscription of these deposits and their frequent transfer from hand to hand by checks drawn against them, constitute the sole currency of the commercial machinery of Hamburg. The Bills of the merchants are drawn and accepted as in *mere banks*, and are paid by checks upon the bank, where credits in bullion perform as many offices in a day as the mercantile transactions of the whole city demand, until general distrust or adverse exchanges withdraw the bullion itself and the system explodes, as it did in December, in universal panic and terrible bankruptcy. There is no other city in the world where the crisis was so intense. The Bank was exhausted of all means of relief, and, indeed, of all attributes of business when its Bullion was withdrawn from active employment. The Bullion principle itself proved only a snare to wide-spread mischief—the striking down of all credit and the blotting out, for the moment, of every representative of value and every medium for conducting the ordinary commerce of the city. This principle found few imitators in Europe before this severe test of its usefulness. Surely it seems too late *after* this trial *and failure* to talk seriously of engrafting it upon the free and enlightened system of New-York.

In reference to the pending election of the Erie Company, nearly all our City cotemporaries have something to say. The *Tribune* alleges that Mr. MORAN will hardly surrender voluntarily so fat a salary. The *Herald* adds that there is no reason to suppose his colleagues desire to turn him out, although "it is pretty generally considered that his administration has not been as felicitous as his emoluments are liberal." The *Express* indorses the nomination of Mr. NATHANIEL MAREN, adding that:

"The interests of the road, whether as regards the stock or the bonds, could not be trusted to safer or abler hands. In the prosperity of the road, as in its adversity, he has rendered services not inferior in value to those of any officer, executive or otherwise, who has been connected with the Company. One thing only seems settled as to the Presidency of the road. It is that the salary should be reduced from $25,000 to the amount paid to first-class men in similar [illegible]

The Evening *Post*, speaking of what it is pleased to term the repeated grumbling about Mr. MORAN'S liberal salary, of Saturday its morning contemporaries.

We have little to add to our previous remarks on this subject, although we deem it no more "unworthy" to call the attention of the stockholders to the fact that this experiment of paying *four* salaries to one man has proved a costly failure. To have divided one salary to four men could not well have been worse for either stock or bondholder. We have no particular feeling in favor of a change of administration, and deem it quite probable that none will be made, unless Mr. MAREN, who usually holds the controlling proxies of the absent shareholders, should consent to it. But as the rule of the past year has not been a fortunate one, any more than it has been a very dignified or peaceable one, tending to substantial reform and good neighborhood, or the elevation of the general credit of the concern, we have deemed it proper, and mean to enjoy the liberty of saying so. Notwithstanding which, if the stockholders elect to continue Mr. MORAN, on lower and more rational pay, and his friends believe that he is now in the right course to bring the Company out of its difficulties, requiring only time and a less embarrassing year than the past to do so, nothing will afford us greater pleasure than to contribute every reasonable support to such further experiment.

The following are the Interior Exchange rates and prices for Land Warrants, reported by Messrs. LE HURAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, on Saturday:

Banks.	Dis.	Banks.	Dis.
N. Y. State	¼@ —	Mobile	¼@ —
New-England	1-8@ —	Ohio, Ind. and Ky.	¼@ —
Jersey	¼@ —	Indiana Free	1¼@ —
Philadelphia	¼@ —	Missouri	¼@ —
Penn. Country	¼@ —	Michigan	¼@1
Baltimore City	1-8@ —	Illinois and Wis.	1¼@1½
Maryland	¼@ —	Tennessee Old	@ —
Virginia Old	¼@ —	Tennessee Free	1¼@ —
Virginia Free	¼@ —	Canada	¼@ —
North Carolina	¼@1	Phila. Checks	1-16@ —
S. Carolina & Ga.	¼@ —	Balt. Checks	1-8@ —
New-Orleans	¼@ —	Boston Checks	¼@ —

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acres	80	85
120 acres	70	75
80 acres	80	85
40 acres	90	100

Market very dull.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO. SEPT. 24, 1858.

NEW-YORK STATE FIVES, due 1863, (Registered stock,) Hamilton County, (Cincinnati,) Ohio 6 per cent. Coupon bonds, due 1862, security equal to an State Stock, for sale by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

General Merchandise Imports.

Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York for the Week ending and including Oct. 2, 1858.

[The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN'W.	Pkgs.	Value.	METALS, &c.	Pkgs.	Value.
Bottles	—	$1,110	Iron, Hoop, tons	125	4,906
China	193	13,643	Iron, Pig, tons	1,500	32,076
Earthenware	714	22,843	Iron, R.R. bar	11,150	64,332
Glass	71	1,521	Iron, Sheet, &c.	63	3,065
Glass Ware	40	1,913	Iron, Tubes	336	1,940
DRUGS, &c.			Iron, other, &c.	2,007	62,907
Acids	20	3,637	Lead, Pigs	2,963	14,254
Ammonia, Sal.	20	1,518	Metal Goods	85	10,181
Arrow Root	3	112	Needles	421	3,135
Bicarb. Powders	278	13,512	Nails	6	9,520
Brimstone	300	3,096	Nickel	2	627
Camphor	40	680	Old Metal	—	544
Chalk	—	21	Plated Ware	9	2,503
Cream Tartar	34	6,152	Percussn. Caps	3	1,116
Chicory	74	1,308	Saddlery	12	3,111
Cochineal	35	3,340	Steel	1,489	25,207
Gums, Crude	33	155	Spelter	14,783	22,480
Gums, Arabic	86	1,462	Tin, boxes	11,432	61,222
Glue	2	320	Tin, slabs	630	7,980
Indigo	17	1,628	Wire	72	2,560
Lac Dye	70	6,940	Zinc	76	4,201
Lic. Paste	750	21,750	SPICES.		
Madder	25	2,906	Cassia	—	288
Magnesia	49	604	Ginger	—	73
Oils	163	1,240	Mustard	—	2,191
Oils, Cod	243	7,310	STATIONERY, &c.		
Oils, Fish	16	502	Books	110	14,870
Oils, Linseed	277	12,000	Engravings	—	1,000
Oils, Olive	2,408	7,186	Paper	34	2,479
Opium	5	3,065	Other	30	7,553
Paints	—	12,271	WOODS.		
Paris White	123	462	Fustic, M. Sa.	49	400
Potash, Hyd.	3	336	Mahogany	—	13,461
Phosphorus	2	107	Sapan Wood	—	688
Rhubarb	10	1,500	Willow	—	270
Soda, Bicarb.	4,000	24,421	Other	—	900
Soda, Sal	852	7,560	MISCELLANEOUS.		
Soda, Ash	370	7,784	Baskets	12	507
Yellow Ochre	380	1,465	Bricks	—	1,020
Other	—	4,014	Buttons	6	5,167
FURS, &c.			Clay	—	1,040
Furs	86	24,200	Cheese	1	210
FRUITS, &c.			Cigars	—	28,200
Citron	—	5,977	Coal, tons	6,556	33,410
Currants	—	2,036	Corks	—	535
Lemons	—	2,504	Clocks	14	1,400
Oranges	—	940	Cocoa, bags	677	14,416
Plums	—	68	Coffee, bags	9,637	128,010
Raisins	—	14,940	Emery	34	327
Sauces & Pres.	—	976	Fancy Goods	—	18,153
INSTRUMENTS.			Fish	—	18,978
Musical	33	6,891	Guano	200	2,283
Nautical	2	183	Hair	108	11,336
Optical	2	912	Hatboxes	—	944
JEWELRY, &c.			Hemp	701	3,822
Jewelry	15	13,316	Honey	49	1,711
Watches	18	19,666	Machinery	4	143
LEATHER, HIDES, &c.			Marble Man. do	—	3,907
Bristles	12	923	Molasses	869	20,202
Boots & Shoes	1	183	Oil-Paintings	2	4,375
Hides, Dressed	147	37,157	Opium, Prepd.	—	1,000
Hides, Undr'sd.	—	227,024	Perfumery	49	4,597
LIQUORS, WINES, &c.			Pipes	—	963
Ale	236	2,720	Potatoes	—	170
Brandy	874	29,644	Rags	573	18,216
Beer	115	1,016	Salt	—	11,880
Cordials	1	21	Seeds	—	1,200
Gin	227	12,618	Segars	1,823	5,294
Porter	360	2,046	Sugar, hhds.		
Rum	6	505	bbls. & tcs.	3,861	218,550
Whisky	43	4,281	Sugar, bx. & bg.	12,720	256,070
Wines	3,922	19,241	Trees, Plants	—	616
Champagne	96	3,174	Teas	27	680
METALS, &c.			Twine	10	315
Brass Goods	13	2,284	Toys	36	3,097
Chains, Arch's	73	3,623	Tobacco	3,642	43,287
Cutlery	49	10,972	Waste	195	6,726
Gas Fixtures	2	1,320	Wool, bales	406	24,231
Guns	14	2,750	Other	—	7,148
Hardware	89	11,849			
Total Gen.					$2,303,960
Dry Goods					1,299,477
Total entries					$3,303,960

Real Estate.—SATURDAY, Oct. 2.

Here is another gem in its way, and we give all the parties concerned the full benefit, without charge, of one insertion of their advertisement in the columns of a paper that is not only extensively circulated, but well known and generally read:

SUPREME COURT.—JANE H. WHITEMORE vs. ALFRED WHITEMORE and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made on the 6th day of September, 1858, in the above-entitled action, will be sold under the direction of the subscriber, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, at public auction, on the 24 day of October next, at 12 o'clock at noon, by Philip R. Wilkins, Auctioneer:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon, situated in the City and County of New-York, and known and distinguished by the number three hundred and nine (309) Bleecker-street.

CHAS. MONELL, Referee.

WM. H. SOUTH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

In accordance with the above advertisement, No. "309" was duly put up by Mr. WILKINS for sale. After the property was put up, the following dialogue occurred:

1st GENT.—Mr. WILKINS, where abouts is No. "309"?

Mr. WILKINS—I don't know, Sir, where it is, except that it is in Bleecker-street.

SECOND GENTLEMAN—Mr. WILKINS, what is the size of that lot?

Mr. WILKINS—I don't know, Sir, what the size of the lot is; I have never been informed.

FIRST GENTLEMAN—Well, can you tell us what the size of the house is? How are we to bid on it when we know nothing at all about dimensions, size, quality or anything?

Mr. WILKINS—I am very sorry, gentlemen, that I have no other information to give you than what is contained in the advertisement I have just read to you. How much is bid for No. 309? Give me a bid.

$5,000 was bid by the representative of the plaintiff, and No. 309 was of course struck down to her.

FIRST GENTLEMAN—(muttering)—That sale ought to be, and I believe can be, set aside.

We have only to add that the terms of sale were all cash, to be paid at the moment of sale.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL report the sale, for R. W. MARTIN, Esq., of his two lots, 22.6 by 66.6 feet each, on the south side of Thirty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and between Mr. Aaron's property on the east, and Mr. MILLER'S house on the west, for the sum of $19,000, with a builder's loan of $12,000. Mr. CORNLINE, the builder, designs erecting thereon two four-story brown-stone houses.

Mr. W. H. LUSE reports the sale for A. WARTS, Esq., of two full lots on the northwest corner of Twenty-fourth-street and Fourth-avenue, for $22,000. The buyer, Mr. LEWIS SCHNEIR, designs, as we understand, to build thereon four or five small houses. The plan of building small, good houses, in good neighborhoods, is one that we never fail to encourage. And such gentlemen as Mr. SCHNEIR and THOMAS C. SCHEY, Esq., who is just finishing some very desirable small houses on the corner of Thirty-third-street and Madison-avenue, must be well remunerated for, we have never known, and we believe no one else has ever known, a solitary instance of a well-built house, in a prime neighborhood, going a begging for either a buyer or a tenant, because it was too small. There is not a respectable broker in town that will not tell any first-class builder that he can sell for him a hundred such houses if he will only go ahead and build them.

Mr. LUSE also informs us that Mr. B. SHEW is building three brown-stone houses on the south side of Twenty-sixth-street, opposite the Harlem Railroad Company's grounds, between Fourth and Madison avenues, each 16.8x84 feet.

Also, that Mr. PURDY is building a 25x60 feet brown-stone house on the north side of Twenty-fourth-street, in the rear of the above lots, sold to Mr. SCHNEIR.

The Coal Trade.

From the Miners' Journal.

The quantity sent by railroad, this week, is [illegible]

The supply from this region shows an increase over last week of 4,[illegible] tons, the aggregate being 20,416 tons over the corresponding week last year. Our shipping will continue for some time, and, as the Canal has not been in the market of the season, and, since the Canal has opened every other branch of business was largely affected. This business was felt severely by the anthracite region, and our trade received at least one-third for a period of eight weeks. This accounts for the large increase this week, and we will continue to increase for the shipments of last year for the ensuing four weeks.

The trade stands up this week as follows:

	1857.	1858.
Schuylkill—Railroad	34,604	35,591
Schuylkill—Canal	35,308	45,740
Lehigh—Railroad	9,999	16,195
Lehigh—Canal	30,521	31,126
Delaware & Hudson Company	16,940	14,353
Pennsylvania Coal Company	22,943	20,612
Scranton, South	9,545	10,367
Scranton, North	2,923	2,626
Total	163,187	171,011

The aggregate trade, compared with last year, stands up as follows:

	1857.	1858.
Schuylkill—Railroad	1,447,529	1,216,432
Schuylkill—Canal	928,466	965,676
Lehigh Valley Railroad	348,762	356,217
Lehigh Valley Canal	606,374	625,723
Delaware & Hudson Co.	383,094	320,008
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	462,643	403,873
Scranton, South	355,187	309,003
Scranton, North	150,712	109,313
Total	4,625,768	4,206,236
Decrease on		324,320
Add loss from other parts, regions		130,080
Loss in 1858		454,350

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Oct. 2—1 P. M.

FLOUR is moderate demand; ship, moderate, and no change to note in rates. Sales, 1,400 bbls. at $4 12½ for choice Wisconsin; $4 25@$4 50 for good to choice extra Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Canada; $4 75 for double extra. WHEAT is moderate demand; market heavy and lower; sales 17,000 bush. Milwaukee Club, at $1; 5,200 bush. Red Illinois Winter, 2,000 bush. ordinary White Kentucky, at $1 23; 5,000 bush. Red Ohio, at $1 13. Market closing dull and heavy. CORN dull and lowers; Sales 16,000 bush. at 61½c.@62c. BARLEY firm and nominal, at 80c.@90c. RYE, at 66c. OATS at 43c.@45c. WHISKY quiet; sales 100 bbls., at 20c. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged; 40c. on Flour, 11c. on Wheat, and 10c. on Corn, to New-York. *Receipts*—12,000 bbls. Flour; 42,500 bush. Wheat; 11,856 bush. Corn.

ALBANY, Saturday, Oct. 2—6 P. M.

The only figure worthy of notice, in our market, continues to be the BARLEY trade. Large sales were made of it to-day, privately, to fill orders. The extent of the sales did not transpire, but sales of some 80,000 or 70,000 bushels are reported, at advanced rates. We quote four-rowed State at from $1 10@$1 15; 10,000 bushels Lake Shore, to arrive, sold at $1 10; Canadian was sold at $1 20, to arrive, and on the spot. The market closed buoyant and with a tendency still upward. *Shipments by Tons*—6,200 bushels Corn; 18,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Oct. 2—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged; demand moderate. WHEAT quiet; sales 3,000 bushels white Canada, at $1 22. CORN dull and held above the views of buyers; sales 1,200 bushels damaged, at 60c. OATS, RYE and BARLEY quiet. FREIGHTS steady at 20c. on Flour; 5c. on Wheat; 7½c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—20,000 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports*—16,000 bushels Wheat; 6,200 bushels Oats.

MOBILE, Friday, Oct. 1.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 1,500 bales, at 12½c. for Middling. The sales of the week add up 9,750 bales, and the receipts 13,750, against 7,000 for the corresponding week last year. Stock, 31,500 bales. Freights—Cotton to Havre, 1c., and to other ports easier, but quotations unchanged.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Oct. 2.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull at 72c. CORN declined 1c.; sales at 57c. OATS dull. *Shipments to Buffalo*—1,100 bbls. Flour; 21,000 bushels Wheat. *Shipments to